Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

For the Year 1927-28

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1927-28

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

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I. SEASON

Northern Division

The season of 1927-28 was abnormal in the Gujarat districts of the division except Surat on account of unprecedentedly heavy rains in the later part of July. The rainfall in all the districts of the division except in Surat and Thana was much in excess of the average of the last five years as shown in the following table :—

Name of district	Rainfall in 1927-1928		Average rainfall of the last five years	
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
Ahmedabad	55	29	25	29
Kaira	74	77	39	57
Panch Mahals	76	83	29	24
Broach	42	15	28	6
Surat	49	15	52	5
Thana	85	39	87	32

The monsoon in Gujarat set in earlier than usual. The rainfall in June was sufficient for starting agricultural operations, but in the last week of the following month there were very heavy and torrential falls in the four northern districts of Gujarat. The rain was heavy and continuous and being accompanied by stormy winds caused considerable damage to crops and houses particularly in riverain villages on account of high floods in the rivers. The situation was met by liberal grants of takavi under special concession and the fields in which the crops were washed away were resown.

As regards damage due to the flood and relief operations undertaken by Government the Flood Relief Officer has submitted a special report as called for in Government memorandum No. 9584-A/24 dated 10th February 1928, and the statistics called for in Government memorandum

No. 949-A/24 dated 28th November 1928, will be submitted to Government for the preparation of a separate report which is to be published by Government.

The rainfall in subsequent months was seasonable and the average outturn of crops in each district was as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	Wheat, Cotton, Jowari, Rice	6 to 11 annas.
Kaira	Wheat, Cotton, Jowari, Rice, Bajri, Kodra, Tobacco	7¾ to 10 annas.
Panch Mahals	Maize, Jowari, Bajri, Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, Ground nut	7½ to 11 annas.
Broach	Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Tobacco, Cotton	6 to 9 annas.
Surat	Jowari, Bajri, Rice, Wheat	8 to 12 annas.

In Thana the monsoon set in in the second week of June and the season was normal. The rainfall in June was 27 inches 7 cents and was sufficient for sowing operations. The transplantation of rice was commenced in the beginning of July and progressed well on account of favourable weather conditions. In August the fall was insufficient in the coastal tract of Dahanu Taluka and Umbergaon Peta and caused some anxiety to the cultivators but the heavy downpour in the month of October saved the critical situation. The fall in November damaged the early sown paddy which was harvested and kept in the fields and threshing floors. On account of this damage the rice crop did not obtain adequate prices.

The estimated outturn of rice was from 10 to 14 annas and that of nagli from 10 to 12 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the Gujarat districts except in the Wagra Taluka of the Broach District and coastal villages of the Surat District where some scarcity of drinking water was felt. To improve the water supply in the Bhal tract of the Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas a grant of Rs. 20,000

was sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 2499/24 dated 18th April 1928) for excavation of tanks, out of which Rs. 16,973 have been spent for excavation of four tanks in Dhandhuka and three tanks in Dholka. The work was done through the agency of the District Local Board under the control of the Collector. In Thana the water supply was sufficient except in the junglepatti villages where scarcity of drinking water is usually felt in April and May. A grant of Rs. 1,34,600 was sanctioned by Government under their Resolution No. 5607/24 dated 21st April 1927 for the improvement of village water supply during the year 1927-28 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	25,000
Kaira	40,000
Panch Mahals	10,000
Broach	15,000
Surat	17,000
Thana	20,000
	1,27,000

The balance of Rs. 7,600 was surrendered to Government (Government Resolution No. 5607/24 dated 28th January 1928). The amount spent during the financial year 1927-28 by each District Local Board (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply is as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	58,782
Kaira	74,147
Panch Mahals	19,838
Broach	33,871
Surat	15,751
Thana	48,412

The unspent balance of the Government grant in the Surat District will be spent during 1928-29 after the usual conditions are fulfilled.

Boring by large machines was done at the following places in the Ahmedabad District during the year :—

Name of village	Name of Taluka
(1) Sindhraj	Dholka.
(2) Arnej	,,
(3) Koth	,,
(4) Chaloda	,,
(5) Kalyangadh	,,
(6) Manipur	Viramgam.
(7) Amrapur	,,
(8) Zezra	,,

Boring operations in the villages mentioned at Nos. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 have proved successful. The operations in the remaining two villages are in progress.

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the Division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicemia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division and carried off 2,313 heads of cattle. The Veterinary Assistants gave timely help and advice.

The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	6,412
Number of cattle died	2,313
Number of cattle inoculated	6,463
Number of cattle died out of those inoculated ..	2

Public Health.—Public Health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table :—

District	Mortality from					Remarks
	Cholera	Small-pox	Influenza	Plague	Malaria	
Ahmedabad ..	68	32	7	..	..	
Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	There were 2 cases of small-pox but no death.
Panch Mahals ..	..	..	30	..	..	
Broach ..	..	18	..	..	..	
Surat ..	11	25	..	531	..	
Thana ..	138	83	10	78	..	

The excessive rains affected the health of the people. Malaria broke out in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals districts and medical officers were placed on special duty to give help and treatment to the persons in the affected areas. Free distribution of quinine also considerably helped in checking the disease.

In Surat plague appeared in Bulsar, Pardi and Jalalpur talukas. Measures were taken by the Municipality and the Local Board to prevent the spread of the epidemic and steps were taken to inoculate the people and a Special Medical Officer was entertained by the Local Board. The number of persons inoculated is reported to be 5,507.

In Thana Cholera visited Bassein and Kalyan talukas and Thana Mahal and carried off 138 persons out of 223 attacked. Plague appeared in Dahanu and Bhiwandi talukas and took a toll of 78 persons out of 90 attacked. Dahanu where it raged principally was evacuated immediately a few cases occurred.

Small-pox made its appearance in four talukas and two mahals, *viz.*, Bassein, Palghar, Bhiwandi, Shahpur, Umbergaon and Thana and

83 persons fell victims to it; Influenza prevailed in the Wada Taluka and in Thana and Umbergaon mahals and there were 10 deaths due to it.

Central Division

The season of 1927-28 was on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall in the latter half of June was general and sufficient for kharif sowing which was completed by the middle of July. Though the rainfall in August was scanty and not well distributed, the deficiency was made up by the September rains which were very useful for the standing kharif and gave a good start for rabi. The rabi rains were opportune, sufficient and well-distributed throughout the Division except in parts of East Khandesh where there was practically no rain for more than a month from about the middle of October and consequently the outturn of cotton and jowari crops was affected to some extent.

On the whole the year was a good one. Both the kharif and rabi crops fared well. The annewari was between 6 to 12 annas and even more, except in the case of 10 villages in the Chandor Taluka of the Nasik District and 2 villages in the Sirur Peta of the Poona District where it was 5 annas.

The conditions in the different districts are detailed below :—

Ahmednagar.—The early rains were opportune, sufficient and well-distributed throughout the district. There was however a long break from the middle of July to the end of August. This affected the early sown kharif crops especially those in light soils, but the September rains improved their condition. Continuous rain in the month of September did some damage to kharif crops in the eastern part of the district and in some parts of Kopargaon, Rahuri and Parner talukas.

The late rains were excellent and well-distributed. The area sown under rabi was more than that sown in the previous year.

On the whole the season was good throughout the district. Out of 1,376 villages in the district, 49 villages had an annewari between 6 to 8 annas, 885 villages 8 to 12 annas and 442 villages over 12 annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in towards the middle of June and the early rains were regular, sufficient and well-distributed. The sowing of kharif crops was almost completed by the middle of July. The July rains were normal and useful to the growth of standing crops. The rains in August and in the first fortnight of September were rather scanty in the north-east part of the district and also not very well distributed with the result that the groundnut crop suffered in parts and the growth of jowari, and bajri, was somewhat stunted. After a few showers towards the end of September and in the beginning of October there was practically a complete break for more than a month, which affected to some extent the full growth of the cotton and jowari crops. However the season, on the whole, turned out a fair one, the annewari of principal kharif crops being from 7 to 11 annas.

Rabi sowing was commenced in the beginning of November and was completed by the middle of the month. The November and December

rains were beneficial but the crops were damaged to a certain extent by a heavy shower and high winds in the beginning of February. In spite of this the average yield of rabi crops was 10 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon set in on 13th June and there was fairly good rainfall for a week. There was also fairly good rain throughout July. The rainfall in August and in the first three weeks of September was more or less scanty. However in the last week of September there was very useful rain for kharif crops and for rabi sowing. The rainfall of October and November did much good to rabi crops. The distribution of rainfall was on the whole fairly good throughout both the kharif and rabi cultivating seasons. On account of shortage of rains in parts of the Sakri Taluka, the crops in portions of that taluka suffered. With the exception of two villages in the Sakri Taluka, the kharif and rabi crops in the district fared well and a normal yield was realised.

Nasik.—The monsoon opened in the third week of June. The rainfall in June and July was generally sufficient for the kharif sowings which were undertaken on an extensive scale all over the district. The rice and nâgli crops in the hilly tracts and the bajri and other kharif crops in the deshi part did well. There was especially heavy rain in Baglan, Chandor and Yeola talukas in June and July. In parts of Dindori the rainfall was more than enough and the kharif crops suffered a little. In Igatpuri Taluka excessive rain affected the quality of rice crop to some extent. The outturn of kharif crops in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas was slightly affected owing to a break in the rains in August. Rainfall during September and in the succeeding months was heavier than usual. This was particularly favourable to the rabi crops. Grass-hoppers appeared in Chandor and Niphad talukas and damaged the kharif crops in 10 villages in Chandor Taluka to a considerable extent which necessitated the suspension of one instalment of land revenue in those villages. Though some damage was done in about 12 villages of the Niphad Taluka, it was only slight and did not require any suspension. The annewari of crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas and even above except in the case of 10 villages in Chandor Taluka, where it was 5 annas.

Poona.—The monsoon started quite in good time all over the district. People took advantage of the early rain and so the kharif crops covered a larger area than usual. The subsequent falls throughout the season were good and well distributed in the district with the exception of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond peta where there was practically no rain in the months of July and August. The result was that the kharif crops, especially bajri, suffered a great deal. However the good rains in the month of September revived the kharif crops wherever they were holding out. The copious and well distributed rain in the month of September gave a good start for rabi sowing and the falls in October and November assured the prospect of a good harvest. The year was a distinctly good one and the people had better harvest than they have had for years. This is especially true of the eastern part of the district. The outturn of crops was on an average from 6 to 10 annas except in two villages in Sirur peta where the annewari was 5 annas.

Satara.—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June. The rainfall in June was sufficient for kharif sowing throughout the district except in Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas, where the rich black soil required heavier rain. Kharif sowing was completed by the middle of July. From the middle of July till the middle of August there was steady continuous rain in the western and northern talukas of the district with a scantier fall in the eastern and southern parts. From 16th to 31st August there was light rain in the western and central parts but in the rest of the district there was no rain. From 11th September to the middle of October sufficient rain fell throughout the district except in parts of Tasgaon and Khanapur talukas. This fall improved the condition of kharif crops and was useful for the sowing of rabi crops which was completed by the end of October. From 11th to 13th of November good rain fell all over the district, especially in the eastern and southern talukas where it was heavy and well-distributed. There was no rain after 13th November 1927.

On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was good throughout the district. The annewari ranged from 10 to 12 annas and over except in Tasgaon Taluka, parts of Man peta and Khanapur Taluka and the north-eastern part of the Wai Taluka where the annewari was 8 to 10 annas. The outturn of rabi crops was also very satisfactory throughout the district except in light soils of the Man peta and the north-eastern part of the Wai Taluka.

Sholapur.—The monsoon was timely and well-distributed throughout the district. Kharif crops were sown over a larger area than usual owing to the plentiful early rain in June but owing to a long drought in July and August they suffered to some extent. The crops were however revived by the rain in September. The rabi crops were good as a result of sufficient and well-distributed rainfall. On the whole the year was an unusually good one. Out of 719 villages in the district 213 villages had an annewari of over 12 annas and 506 between 8 to 12 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair. The total number of deaths from cattle diseases was 3,025 as against 2,162 in the previous year. Black quarter disease was chiefly responsible for the deaths. The total figures of attacks and deaths from all diseases were as under :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Ahmednagar	2,428	1,074
East Khandesh	1,106	93
West Khandesh	346	7
Nasik	2,858	141
Poona	2,295	354
Satara	2,143	773
Sholapur	937	583

The supply of fodder was adequate in all the districts in the Division.

Water supply.—The supply of drinking water was adequate in all districts except for a few months in some villages of the Jamkhed Mahal and the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, in parts of Bhusawal, Raver and Parola talukas of the East Khandesh District, in some villages adjoining the Satpura hills in the West Khandesh District, in a few villages in Baglan and Igatpuri talukas of the Nasik District and in parts of the Khanapur Taluka, Shirala Mahal and Javli Taluka of the Satara District.

Public Health.—Cholera and small-pox prevailed more or less in all districts. Plague was more noticeable in the Satara District. The total mortality under each head was as under :—

District	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmednagar	945	578	....	12
East Khandesh	1,149	355	....	..
West Khandesh	143	99	....	4
Nasik	491	851	14	1
Poona	1,225	166	1	2
Satara	2,999	292	1,018	..
Sholapur	2,000	407	10	..

Southern Division

Kharif sowings throughout the Division were undertaken with the advent of the regular monsoon in the second week of June. Excepting in a part of the Belgaum District the fall in July was seasonable and sufficient. With little or no rain in August, the prospects of an excellent kharif harvest dwindled but the timely rains of September not only helped the rabi sowings but revived greatly the kharif prospects. The October and November rains though uneven and scanty saved kharif crops, though these had been damaged slightly by grass-hoppers. On the whole the kharif season was good in Dharwar and fair in Belgaum and Bijapur. Cotton excepted, the rabi outturn in Belgaum was good while it was poor in Dharwar. High hopes of a bumper rabi harvest for Bijapur were not realised on account of unfavourable winds in December and unusual showers in February and March. Wheat alone did not suffer. The late rains in February affected adversely the yield of cotton in Dharwar and Belgaum.

In Kanara the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The betelnut gardens of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur talukas were as usual affected by the koleroga pest but the damage caused was not appreciable. In the other two coast districts the rainfall was seasonable and sufficient, the yield being in excess of the normal. Untimely rain in November

however retarded the harvest and slightly deteriorated the quality of the grain. The valuation of the outturn of principal crops was about normal.

Fodder produced was sufficient. Cattle diseases though not of a virulent type were prevalent all over the Division and the Veterinary Assistants attended to them effectively. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, the infection having been brought by pilgrims returning from the fairs at Sogal and Yamnur. Preventive and curative measures were undertaken by Special Medical Officers appointed for the purpose and by Local Bodies, the large Municipalities, in particular Belgaum and Dharwar, doing excellent work. Plague appeared as usual in the Karnatak districts and the talukas of Karwar and Ankola in the Kanara District were for the first time visited by this epidemic. There was also small-pox. None of these diseases materially interfered with the agricultural operations.

Bombay Suburban Division

The rainfall for the season amounted to 60·79 inches against 84 inches during the previous year for the South Salsette Taluka and 80·7 inches against 133 inches for the Ambernath Taluka. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed with the result that the season was favourable to the agriculturists. The outturn of crops was normal and the supplies of water and fodder were adequate.

Cattle and fodder.—The general condition of cattle was good throughout the year and there was abundant supply of fodder and water for them.

There was no disease among cattle. Motor traffic is on the increase day by day and is ousting the bullock cart and horse conveyance. The number of milch cattle in the district is increasing owing to their stables being shifted to the suburbs from Bombay and this has created a greater demand for fodder than in the previous year.

Public Health.—Public health was fairly good on the whole. A few stray cases of plague were reported from Manori, Kurla, Chembur and Danda but the usual precautionary measures were taken in time to check their spread. Generally people vacate their houses and camp out at the first alarm.

There were no cases of Cholera or Influenza.

There were a few cases of small-pox in the district but not of a virulent type.

Malaria made its appearance as usual in Ambernath Taluka and to some extent in the South Salsette Taluka, in spite of the free distribution of quinine provided by Government. It is impossible to stamp out malaria except by a systematic and scientific campaign for destruction of the anopheles larvae under the supervision of a malaria expert. The cost of such systematic and efficient operations is at present prohibitive.

2. LAND REVENUE

Northern Division

The statement appended gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District	Arrears at the beginning of the year, *i.e.*, on 1st August 1927		Current consolidated demand of the year 1927-28	Total demand	Suspensions
	Authorised	Unauthorised			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,06,582	5,699	21,89,136	25,01,417	2,96,898
Kaira	1,30,306	1,093	22,90,038	24,21,437	1,65,695
Panch Mahals ..	68,669	4,794	4,66,105	5,39,568	20,299
Broach	1,79,488	2,509	23,86,177	25,68,174	1,42,358
Surat	51,590	343	28,15,690	28,67,623	2,595
Thana	37,442	8,409	18,16,265	18,62,116	43,778
Total ..	7,74,077	22,847	1,19,63,411	1,27,60,335	6,71,623

District	Remissions	Collections	Over collections	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year's demand	Of previous year's demand
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,21,907	20,77,612	48,392	4,314	686
Kaira	6,403	22,40,922	6,357	8,257	160
Panch Mahals ..	15,352	4,98,647	515	3,228	2,042
Broach	14,455	24,11,213	5,602	148	..
Surat	56,905	27,27,351	5,045	80,772	..
Thana	21,508	17,92,833	5,480	2,877	1,120
Total ..	2,36,530	1,17,48,578	71,391	99,596	4,008

Central Division

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance
	Authorised	Unauthorised						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	7,83,351	2,036	23,86,167	31,71,554	1,81,244	3,616	29,86,245	449
East Khandesh	..	..	40,71,133	40,71,133	..	19,216	40,51,917	..
West Khandesh	4,928	3	24,70,694	24,75,625	329	23,797	24,51,499	..
Nasik ..	19,485	..	21,94,000	22,13,485	17,503	4,751	21,91,231	..
Poona ..	9,04,044	2,026	18,71,877	27,77,947	5,10,786	80,814	21,82,967	3,380
Satara ..	2,13,966	1,747	28,72,637	30,88,350	93,263	1,22,481	28,72,606	..
Sholapur ..	51,972	318	17,18,382	17,70,672	1,685	1,070	17,67,120	797
Total ..	19,77,746	6,130	1,75,84,890	1,95,68,766	8,04,810	2,55,745	1,85,03,585	4,626

Southern Division

The subjoined statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc :—

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance
	Authorised	Unauthorised						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	2,72,856	1,495	22,68,307	25,42,658	1,44,179	545	23,96,375	1,559
Bijapur ..	4,17,707	1,325	18,42,090	22,61,122	1,73,916	21,707	20,62,615	2,884
Dharwar ..	6,69,709	2,695	32,78,033	39,50,437	6,98,508	62,844	31,87,987	1,098
Kanara ..	..	..	10,90,691	10,90,691	..	1,927	10,88,764	..
Kolaba ..	..	1,781	17,79,420	17,81,201	53	16,870	17,64,180	98
Ratnagiri ..	22,656	18	10,48,843	10,71,517	24,227	4,620	10,42,460	210
Total ..	13,82,928	7,314	1,13,07,384	1,26,97,626	10,40,883	1,08,513	1,15,42,381	5,849

The jamabandi was completed within the appointed time in all talukas except Haliyal forest Mahals and in Yellapur Taluka and Bhatkal Petha (Kanara), where there was some delay which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division

The audit of the last year's accounts of the South Salsette Taluka was made by the Collector while that of the Ambernath Taluka was made by the Prant Officer.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year as compared with those for the previous year :—

Item	Current year 1927-28	Past year 1926-27	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed revenue (column 3 of D. F. No. II)	2,40,616	2,13,350	+27,266
(2) *Deduct* columns 4 to 7	84,687	79,530	+ 5,157
(3) Remaining net gross revenue ..	1,55,929	1,33,820	+22,109
(*a*) Agricultural (columns 8 and 9) ..	94,910	77,490	+17,420
(*b*) Non-agricultural (column 10) ..	61,019	56,330	+ 4,689
(4) Add Miscellaneous Land Revenue (column 11)	69,677	66 488	+ 3,189
(5) Local Fund (column 12)	36,200	32,419	+ 3,781
	2,61,806	2,32,727	+29,079
(6) *Deduct* collections in past years (column 13)	6,515	3,752	+ 2,763
(7) Demand of the current year	2,55,291	2,28,975	+26,316
(8) Total demand with past years' arrears ..	3,18,711	2,65,597	+53,114
(9) *Deduct* suspensions and remissions (columns 22 and 23)	49,135	45,296	+ 3,839
(10) Revenue for collection	2,69,576	2,20,301	+49,275
(11) *Deduct* collections (column 24) ..	2,41,312	2,00,110	+41,202
(12) Arrears unauthorised (column 26) ..	28,264	20,191	+ 8,073

3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,85,915 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	98,700
Kaira	126
Panch Mahals	23,952
Broach	453
Surat	1,82,774
Thana	79,910
Net ..	3,85,915

The increase in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana was mainly due to the increase in assessment at the revision settlement of the talukas and mahals noted in the margin while in the Panch Mahals it was due to the fact that the revised assessment of talukdari villages in Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals District was brought to account in the year 1927-28 though the revision settlement was introduced in that mahal in 1925-26 and levied in 1926-27.

District	Taluka
Ahmedabad ..	Viramgam.
	Prantij and Modasa.
	Sanand.
Surat ..	Chorasi.
	Bardoli and Valod.
Thana ..	Bhiwandi.
	North Salsette.

The increase in Kaira and Broach was due to the levy of rent on village-site lands given out for non-agricultural uses and to the fixing of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under such uses.

Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,82,25,711) shows a net increase of Rs. 45,782 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	637
East Khandesh	7,345
West Khandesh	5,077
Nasik	3,169
Poona	23,990
Satara	3,669
Sholapur	1,895
	45,782

The small increase in Ahmednagar calls for no remarks. The increase in East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Sholapur was chiefly confined to revenue from non-agricultural assessment. In Poona the increase was mainly due to the introduction of the second revision settlement in the Mulshi Peta and in Satara it was due to the introduction of revision settlements in some inam villages. In Nasik, the increase was partly due to forest land being given out for cultivation and partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment.

Southern Division

The gross fixed land revenue of the Division (Rs. 1,19,70,256) shows a net increase of Rs. 21,524 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	18,111
Bijapur	644
Dharwar	918
Kanara	61
Kolaba	1,979
Ratnagiri	— 189
	21,524

The increase is due in Belgaum to the introduction of survey settlement in the inam villages of the Here Jaghir; in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara to waste land (also disforested land in Kanara) being assessed and given out for cultivation and to conversion of land to non-agricultural use, and in Kolaba to revision of building assessment and conversion of land to non-agricultural use.

The decrease in Ratnagiri is due to correction of errors in survey.

Bombay Suburban Division

The gross fixed revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 27,266 which is due partly to the introduction of revision settlement in South Salsette Taluka and partly to non-agricultural assessment levied on new buildings.

4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 46,961 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+13,397
Kaira	— 38
Panch Mahals	— 55
Broach	— 207
Surat	+30,112
Thana	+ 3,752
Net ..	+46,961

The increase in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana was mainly due to the increase in assessments at the revision settlements in the talukas mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The decrease in Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach is small and calls for no remarks.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 9,061 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 640
East Khandesh	— 312
West Khandesh	— 91
Nasik	+ 802
Poona	+6,081
Satara	+3,350
Sholapur	— 129
Total ..	+9,061

In Poona the increase was due to the introduction of the second revision survey rates in the Mulshi Peta and that in the Nasik and Satara districts to the introduction of revised settlements in some of the inam villages.

The decrease in the remaining four districts is not considerable. It was mainly due to the imposition of scale judi on the service inam land of some village officers.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 12,996 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+13,116
Bijapur	— 20
Dharwar	— 150
Kanara	+ 91
Kolaba	+ 122
Ratnagiri	— 163
	+12,996

The increase in Belgaum is due to the introduction of survey settlement in the inam villages of the Here Jaghir and to certain kadim inam lands being changed to jadid.

The small increase or decrease in other districts calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

The increase amounting to about 18 per cent. is mainly due to revision survey settlement in the South Salsette Taluka which increased assessment on inam lands without bringing in any increase in the fixed judi due to Government.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 3,16,974 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 91,209
Kaira	— 222
Panch Mahals	+ 1,537
Broach	+ 525
Surat	+1,48,666
Thana	+ 75,259
Net ..	+3,16,974

The increase in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana was mainly due to the introduction of revision settlements as mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

The increase in Panch Mahals and Broach was due to the grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation and increase in non-agricultural revenue.

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to the decrease in jama of the village of Baroda, taluka Matar, by Rs. 154 (Government Resolution No. 4593/24 dated 18th August 1927).

Central Division

There was a net increase in the fixed revenue of Rs. 36,879 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,505
East Khandesh	+ 7,622
West Khandesh	+ 5,561
Nasik	+ 1,596
Poona	+ 17,778
Satara	+ 683
Sholapur	+ 2,134
Total	+ 36,879

The reasons for increase given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 10,559 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	5,455
Bijapur	770
Dharwar	2,454
Kanara	129
Kolaba	1,877
Ratnagiri	— 126
	+ 10,559

The increase in Belgaum is due to the lapse of Nipani Desgat watan lands in Chikodi Taluka, in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara to waste lands

being given out for cultivation and also to conversion of land to non-agricultural use, and in Kolaba to revision of building (non-agricultural) assessment.

The decrease in Ratnagiri is due to correction of errors in survey.

Bombay Suburban Division

The increase in column 8 is due to the introduction of revision settlement in South Salsette Taluka.

There is no change in column 9.

The increase of Rs. 4,689 in column 10 representing a percentage increase of 8 over last year's figures was partly due to increased building operations consequent on the activities of the Development Department and to some extent to the greater vigilance exercised over unauthorised non-agricultural appropriation.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,53,236 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 97,567
Kaira	— 21,200
Panch Mahals	+ 2,714
Broach	+ 58,816
Surat	+ 1,650
Thana	+ 13,689
Net ..	+1,53,236

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to larger realizations from occupancy price of lands given out for cultivation from the sale of babul trees, and from non-agricultural revenue for temporary non-agricultural uses, than in the preceding year.

In Panch Mahals the increase was due to the realizations of premium for change of tenure of lands from new to old.

The increase in Broach was due to more realizations from Bet lands and sale of babul trees while in Surat it was due to larger receipts from the sale of trees, grass, fruits and occupancy rights. In Thana it was due to larger receipts from lands given out for temporary non-agricultural and agricultural uses and from occasional water rates levied under section

55, Land Revenue Code. In Kaira the decrease was due to less realizations from grass, unauthorized cultivation, bhatha lands, babul trees, fruits and occupancy price of Government waste lands.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 44,653 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 13,065
East Khandesh	— 70,191
West Khandesh	+ 5,199
Nasik	+ 20,402
Poona	— 60,151
Satara	+ 5,388
Sholapur	+ 41,635
Total ..	— 44,653

The increase in the five districts was due to greater revenue under the following heads :—

(1) Grazing fees and rent from the Belapur Company in the Ahmednagar district.

(2) Sale proceeds of land given out for non-agricultural purposes in West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur.

(3) Advance recoveries of assessment on lands given out on eksali tenure in West Khandesh.

The decrease in East Khandesh and Poona was mainly due to smaller receipts under occupancy price of land.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 57,327 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	26,672
Bijapur	— 32,263
Dharwar	46,919
Kanara	5,957
Kolaba	7,347
Ratnagiri	2,695
	+ 57,327

The increase in all the districts except Bijapur is due to realization of more occupancy price from sale of lands and the decrease in Bijapur is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancy rights of Government lands.

Bombay Suburban Division

The small increase of Rs. 3,189 amounting hardly to 5 per cent. calls for no special remarks.

7. REMISSIONS

(Column 22 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 2,36,530 as against Rs. 3,59,226 during the previous year.

Class (A)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or suspension of settlements	1,52,661
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of custom dues under Act XIX of 1884 (Government Resolution No. 2896 dated 16th July 1869)	931
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals district on account of opium compensation granted to them (Government Resolution No. 9307 dated 8th October 1912)	1,200
Remission on account of waterlogging in the Surat District (Government Resolution No. 3044 dated 6th May 1902)	25,834
Total ..	1,80,626

Class (B)

District	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water-rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	28,216	499	..	28,715
Kaira	2,907	..	..	2,907
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..
Broach	7,430	..	..	7,430
Surat	..	671	..	671
Thana	..	..	15	15
Total ..	38,553	1,170	15	39,738

Class (C)

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable .. .. .. (Broach 2,170)	2,170
Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	4,632
Remissions on account of water logging	5,336
Reduction of assessment on account of diluvion ..	739
Demands cancelled	2,686
Reduction of assesment on account of aquisition of land for public purposes	290
Miscellaneous	313
Total ..	16,166
Total of Class (*a*) ..	1,80,626
Total of Class (*b*) ..	39,738
Total of Class (*c*) ..	16,166
Grand Total ..	2,36,530

Central Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,55,745 as against Rs. 7,43,064 during the previous year. The statement prescribed in Government Circular No. P-63 dated 4th March 1925, R. D., showing the details of the main heads of remission is attached :—

District	Class (*a*)	Class (*b*) (Being those under Remission and Suspension rules)			Class (*c*)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or the suspension of settlements	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Written off as irrecoverable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	....	....	....	12	466
East Khandesh	18,361	....	....	....	....
West Khandesh	23,875	....	....	....	....
Nasik	5	....	4,517	....	....
Poona	2,381	73,355	951	....	307
Satara	1,02,721	15,481	4,018	142	....
Sholapur	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,46,843	88,836	9,486	154	773

District	Class (c)—*contd.*				
	Arrears on forfeited lands remitted	Remissions on account of water logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	2,417	....	....	721	3,616
East Khandesh	....	....	....	855	19,216
West Khandesh	76	....	346	....	23,797
Nasik	16	....	54	159	4,751
Poona	....	2,386	1,434	....	80,814
Satara	37	....	82	....	1,22,481
Sholapur	50	....	339	681	1,070
Total ..	2,596	2,386	2,255	2,416	2,55,745

Total of class (*a*) ..	1,46,843
Total of class (*b*) ..	98,476
Total of class (*c*) ..	10,426
	2,55,745

Southern Division

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 1,08,513 as against Rs. 5,23,630. The subjoined statement gives the details as required by Government Circular No. P-63 dated the 4th March 1925 :—

Districts	Class (*a*)						
	Remission on account of revision settlement	Remission of assessment on gavthan holdings in khoti villages (G. R. No. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G. R. No. 6852 of 8th September 1904)	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Devgad Taluka (G. R. No. 3937 of 20th July 1928)	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes	Remission of assessment on khars (G. R. No. 7344 of 18th May 1925)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Bijapur ..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Dharwar ..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Kanara ..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Kolaba ..	13,084	....	..	....	..	572	14,256
Ratnagiri ..	297	738	2,247	676	60	..	4,018
Total ..	13,981	738	2,247	676	60	572	18,274

District	Class (b)			
	Automatic remissions	Remission of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Total
1	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	....	27	....	27
Bijapur	21,594	....	....	21,594
Dharwar	....	60,585	....	60,585
Kanara	....	....	1,076	1,076
Kolaba	....	....	223	223
Ratnagiri	....	....	.....	....
Total ..	21,594	60,612	1,299	83,505

District	Class (c)						Grand Total of Classes (a), (b) and (c) for each district
	Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remission on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	53	....	83	..	382	518	545
Bijapur ..	..	....	..	113	..	113	21,707
Dharwar ..	22	60	4	..	2,173	2,259	62,844
Kanara ..	490	16	..	345	..	851	1,927
Kolaba ..	..	....	..	2,391	..	2,391	16,870
Ratnagiri ..	..	....	..	602	..	602	4,620
Total ..	565	76	87	3,451	2,555	6,734	1,08,513

Bombay Suburban Division

The increase amounting to Rs. 25,333 appears very large at first sight; but it is not real remission in most cases. At the end of last year Rs. 39,567 were shown under suspension owing to non-completion of settlements in cases in which owing to breaches of building regulations, full rates had been charged and the occupants had been called upon to rectify the infringements or pay money in default. The completion of settlements in the majority of these cases resulted in cancellation of

the original orders with the result that the suspensions in these cases were converted into remissions. There were no remissions due to failure of crops consequent on a bad season.

8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 6,71,623 as against Rs. 7,76,725 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions granted under the suspension and remission rules are shown by districts as follows :—

District	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	66,839	2,30,059	2,96,898
Kaira	38,377	1,27,318	1,65,695
Panch Mahals	113	20,186	20,299
Broach	11,845	1,30,513	1,42,358
Surat	....	2,595	2,595
Thana	6,841	36,937	43,778
Total ..	1,24,015	5,47,608	6,71,623

Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,04,810 as against Rs. 19,77,745 in the preceding year. The decrease occurs in all districts except Nasik where there was an increase in the amount of suspensions granted on account of damage done by grass-hoppers. In East Khandesh there were no suspensions. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P- 63 dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department, are given below :—

District	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	....	1,81,244	1,81,244
East Khandesh	....	....	....
West Khandesh	329	....	329
Nasik	4,880	....	4,880
Poona	878	5,09,908	5,10,786
Satara	....	93,263	93,263
Sholapur	....	1,685	1,685
Total ..	6,087	7,86,100	7,92,187 +12,623* 8,04,810

* Rs. 12,623 on account of miscellaneous land revenue.

Southern Division

The suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10,40,883 as against Rs. 13,82,928 of the previous year. This includes Rs. 2,73,982 on account of current year's land revenue and Rs. 7,42,674 resuspended out of previous year's revenue owing to scarcity. The details are as noted below :—

District	Suspensions out of current year's revenue	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	11,876	1,32,303	1,44,179
Bijapur	36,215	1,37,701	1,73,916
Dharwar	2,25,838	4,72,670	6,98,508
Kanara	....	....	....
Kolaba	53	....	53
Ratnagiri	....	....	....
Total ..	2,73,982	7,42,674	10,16,656

The remaining suspended revenue of Rs. 24,227 is on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri.

Bombay Suburban Division

There is a decrease amounting to Rs. 21,494 under this head which was mainly due to the reasons given for increase under remissions.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 21 minus columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,18,52,182 as against Rs. 1,14,40,664 during the previous year.

Central Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,85,08,211 as against 1,73,57,528 in the previous year.

Southern Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection, excluding collections in the previous years of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 1,15,48,230.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection during the year excluding that collected in the past years and of remissions and suspensions was Rs. 2,69,576 as compared with Rs. 2,20,301 for the previous year. The increase of 22·36 per cent. over the last year's figure is due partly to the revision settlement of the South Salsette Taluka and partly to increased area coming under non-agricultural assessment owing to building activities in the Bombay Suburban District.

10. COLLECTIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,18,52,182 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,17,48,578 were collected, the percentage being 99·1 as against 99·8 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the Division was as under:—

Ahmedabad	99·8
Kaira	99·8
Panch Mahals	98·9
Broach	99·9
Surat	97·1
Thana	99·8

Collections were made without difficulty except in Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal of Surat District. Notices of demand had to be issued in the Southern Prant of Broach District on a slightly bigger scale than last year.

Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,85,03,585 and give a percentage of 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under:—

Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	100
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·8
Satara	100
Sholapur	99·9

Southern Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,15,42,581, the percentage being 99·9. The percentages by districts on the total demand are :—

Belgaum	..	..	99·9
Bijapur	..	..	99·8
Dharwar	..	..	99·9
Kanara	..	..	100
Kolaba	..	..	99·9
Ratnagiri	..	..	99·9

The collection work is most satisfactory and reflects credit on the depleted taluka establishments.

Bombay Suburban Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,69,576, Rs. 2,41,312 were collected. The percentage of collection on net demand was 89·51 as against 91 for the preceding year and calls for no special remarks.

11. BALANCES

(Column 23 "Suspended" plus Column 26 "Unauthorized" of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 7,75,227 (Rs. 6,71,623 authorized *plus* Rs. 1,03,604 unauthorized) as against Rs. 7,96,923 at the end of the previous year. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 1,03,604, Rs. 99,596 were on account of current year's demand while Rs. 4,008 represent arrears of former years. Out of the balance shown as unauthorized Surat is responsible for Rs. 80,772 which is mainly due to the non-recovery of the difference between the old and revised assessment in Bardoli and Valod.

Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 8,09,436 (authorised Rs. 8,04,810 and unauthorised Rs. 4,626) as against Rs. 19,82,126 on 31st July 1927. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 4,626, Rs. 3,566 represent arrears on account of demand for the year of report and Rs. 1,060 on account of previous years as against Rs. 1,884, and Rs. 2,497 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1927.

Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 10,46,732 (authorised Rs. 10,40,883 *plus* unauthorised arrears Rs. 5,849) against Rs. 13,90,242 on 31st July 1927. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 5,849,

Rs. 4,518 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 1,331 on account of former year's arrears, against Rs. 6,467, and Rs. 847 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1927.

Bombay Suburban Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was as shown below :—

—	Current	Past	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Authorised	6,528	11,545	18,073
(2) Unauthorised	15,933	12,331	28,264
Total ..	22,461	23,876	46,337

The outstanding balance at the close of the last year was Rs. 59,758. The arrears at the end of the current year show an improvement, *i.e.*, they have been reduced by about 29 per cent. In both the years the arrears included a sum of Rs. 4,700 in round figures which was collected but was misappropriated by the karkun surveyor, that amount has since the close of the year been recovered making a corresponding reduction in the amount of arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

These arrears are chiefly due to some collection orders of non-agricultural assessment being received too late in the year for recovery and also on account of parties having applied for postponement or cancellation of the demand by disputing the collection orders.

Another important reason for the arrears is that a good many landholders reside in Bombay and their correct addresses which change often are not always known. The recovery certificates sent to the Collector of Bombay in their cases are often received back for furnishing correct addresses.

12. TAKAVI

(*Appendix II*)

Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts during the year ending 30th September 1928 totalled Rs. 66,01,220 as against Rs. 12,44,020 during the previous year. The increase was due to the large advances made for reconstruction of houses damaged by floods in the 4 Northern districts of Gujarat. Rs. 1,60,477 were advanced to non-agriculturists for reconstruction of houses under Act III of 1928 and the total amount advanced amounted to Rs. 67,61,697.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 26,88,906 (25,17,034 principal *plus* 1,71,872 interest.)

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand		Rs.	
Principal	.. ..	4,05,534	
Interest	.. ..	1,21,631	
	Total ..	5,27,165	
Written off	.. .. ..	5,059*	*Includes Rs. 4,358-13-0 remitted under Government Resolution No. 5574, F. D., dated 11th July 1928.
Suspensions	.. .. ..	41,543	
Collections	.. .. ..	4,61,463	
Unauthorised balance	.. ..	19,100	

Unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	16,046
Kaira	2,702
Panch Mahals	42
Thana	310

In Ahmedabad the unauthorized arrears are mostly of Dholka, South Daskroi and North Daskroi talukas and Gogho and Sanand mahals. The Matar Taluka in Kaira is responsible for the arrears in that district, which remained unrecovered on account of the poor condition of the people, though all feasible measures were taken to recover them.

The arrears in the Panch Mahals and Thana are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 20,262.

The following table compares the operations for the past six years :—

Year	Advances made	Collections		Written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23	11,741	19,43,294	3,87,767	7,069
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,989	2,603
1924-25	5,182	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,683
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,006	....
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 25,415. The works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and no case of misappropriation was noticed.

A special staff consisting of 2 Deputy Collectors, 27 Aval Karkuns, 53 clerks and 28 peons was entertained under the special supervision of the Flood Relief Officer and the Commissioner, in addition to the ordinary takavi establishment of 1 Aval Karkun and 3 clerks to deal with the heavy work of making enquiries to ascertain the extent of the damage done, the nature and extent of the security offered, and for sanctioning loans and advances.

Central Division

Rs. 1,15,648 were advanced under the two Acts during the year against Rs. 3,96,610 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 34,06,809 (principal Rs. 31,90,518 and interest Rs. 2,16,291).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand	Rs.
Principal	9,92,016
Interest	3,71,514
	13,63,530
Written off	13,764
Suspended	15,199
Recovered	12,90,005
Unauthorised balance	44,562

The unauthorised arrears by districts and the percentage of collections to demand are given below :—

	Rs.	Percentage
Ahmednagar	15,776	96·3
East Khandesh	..	100 per cent
West Khandesh	..	99·5
Nasik	..	99·9
Poona	27,739	87·1
Satara	495	99·5
Sholapur	552	94·7

26 cases of misappropriation were detected during the year, 15 in Poona, 7 in Satara and 4 in Sholapur. The amount of Rs. 2,889-10-0 advanced in the 15 cases of the Poona District was recovered in full, and out of Rs. 900 advanced in the 4 cases in the Sholapur District Rs. 725 were recovered. In Satara District full recovery was made in 5 out of the 7 cases.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and the preceding five years :—

Year	Total amount advanced	Total recoveries		Amount written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23	63,481	22,45,827	7,71,188	1,722
1923-24	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,620	1,127
1924-25	1,25,885	13,97,934	4,72,231	2,212
1925-26	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021
1926-27	3,96,610	7,74,240	2,72,989	13,419
1927-28	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764

Southern Division

The enclosed statements show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1928.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,92,485. Advances and collections amounted to Rs. 3,26,924 and Rs. 2,94,221 respectively. The amount collected represents 16·4 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amounts due for collection during the year have been entirely collected in all districts except Belgaum and Bijapur where the unauthorised arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 3,658 and Rs. 2,723 respectively. Those in Bijapur are attributed to the inability of the defaulters to pay on account of successive bad seasons. Steps are in progress for their recovery in both the districts.

In Bijapur the special takavi establishment consisting of five special Circle Inspectors and five peons sanctioned in Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 5418 dated 1st June 1927 has been continued for a further period of 8 months from July 1928 to February 1929. In addition to this establishment, a temporary karkun was sanctioned by the Commissioner for takavi work in that district and also another karkun for Belgaum District. As last year, seven selected Circle Inspectors and karkuns were trained in planning and estimating for takavi works and in land levelling in Bijapur.

In Dharwar a sum of Rs. 1,150 was advanced to two prickly pear committees for the removal and destruction of prickly pear and the work is progressing. It is also worth noting that the benefits from pig-proof fencing in Kalghatgi Taluka are being realised by the ryots and they have begun applying for loans for purchasing American wire-netting for fencing their lands. In Kanara four applications for loans for wire-fencing were pending inquiry at the close of the year.

In Ratnagiri a sum of Rs. 9,900 was advanced to 101 Mahomedans of the village of Golap in Ratnagiri Taluka for the purpose of rebuilding their houses destroyed by a fire which burnt down nearly the whole village.

The subjoined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District	No. of works in progress	Number of works inspected by				
		Collector	Prant Officer	Mamlatdars and Mahal-karis	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors
Belgaum ..	273	..	3	100	152	5
Bijapur ..	691 Old works.					
	733 New works.					
	1,424	13	190	395	282	1,086
Dharwar ..	29	..	4	20	....	....

There were no works in progress in Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

Seventeen cases of misapplication of loans (15 in Belgaum and 2 in Dharwar) were detected and in all of them the loans were ordered to be summarily recovered. So also Rs. 11,062 were recovered summarily in 36 cases in Bijapur as the borrowers failed to execute the works.

Bombay Suburban Division

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

Northern Division

There was a net increase in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres
Ahmedabad	+2,051
Kaira	+ 38
Panch Mahals	+ 895
Broach	+ 207
Surat	— 335
Thana	— 57
Net *plus* ..	+3,583

The increase in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation. The decrease in Surat is due to the transfer of "Hunda"

lands to the correct head " Free or specially reduced " from the head " Ordinary tenure " in which they were hitherto wrongly shown.

The decrease in Thana is small and calls for no remarks.

Central Division

In the year of report there was a net increase of 2,448 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this Division. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	+ 633
East Khandesh	— 140
West Khandesh	— 89
Nasik	+ 877
Poona	— 372
Satara	+1,268
Sholapur	+ 271
Total ..	+2,448

The decrease is due to—

East Khandesh.—Forfeiture, conversion to non-agricultural use, acquisition of land for public purposes, etc.

West Khandesh.—Forfeiture.

Poona.—Forfeiture, acquisition of land for public purposes, etc.

The increase in other districts is chiefly due to land being given out for cultivation from forest and Government waste.

Southern Division

In the year under report there was a net increase of 20,354 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	+17,387
Bijapur	+ 536
Dharwar	+ 2,032
Kanara	+ 383
Kolaba	— 3
Ratnagiri	+ 19
	+20,354

The increase in all the districts except Belgaum was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation and in Belgaum to the introduction of survey in inam villages.

The decrease in Kolaba is small and calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

The small decrease of 37 acres in the gross area is due to survey corrections.

The net decrease of 267 acres under occupied assessed land was mainly due to survey corrections, acquisition and conversion of land to non-agricultural purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix IV)

Northern Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year under report and in the previous year:—

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due. Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		No. of Kabjedars	No. of Kabjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases
1927-28 ..	11,052	1,290	373	8	160	1
1926-27 ..	11,357	798	44	....	64	....

The increase in the number of cases under sections 148 and 154, Land Revenue Code, was mainly due to the no-tax campaign started in Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal of the Surat District. Government have however been pleased to remit the penalty levied under section 148, Land Revenue Code, in that taluka and mahal (Government memorandum No. 7259 B/24 dated 23rd October 1928), and effect will be given to these orders in the year 1928-29. In five cases in Broach moveable property was attached under section 154, Land Revenue Code, for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 240 but it was not sold as the arrears were paid up before the date of sale.

Out of 160 cases in which land was forfeited under section 153, Land Revenue Code, Ahmedabad and Surat were responsible for 80 and 56 cases respectively.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in eight cases in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District and in six cases the arrears were paid up before the date of sale.

In one case a defaulter of Nadala, taluka Dhandhuka, district Ahmedabad, was arrested for the arrears of Rs. 44-5-9 under section 157, Land Revenue Code, on 30th July 1928 and was released on 6th August 1928 after the arrears were paid up.

Central Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year of report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	One-fourth fine under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1927-28..	4,987	898	168	....	193
1926-27..	4,979	1,211	167	1	148

Southern Division

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1927-28..	2,060	14,653	652	1	136
1926-27..	1,915	7,754	531	1	99

There was an increase in the number of notices under section 152 in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba and a decrease in the remaining districts. The large increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 is shared by Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar. Kolaba alone is responsible for the increase in the number of cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154. The large increase in the number of cases under section 148 in the Belgaum District is due to general contumacy of the defaulters in Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas, and that in the number of cases under sections 148, 154 and 153 in the Kolaba District to the fact that in Alibag and Pen talukas there was some attempt at passive resistance against the levy of revised assessment. Passive resistance is responsible for the slight increase of cases under section 153 in Ratnagiri District also.

The increase in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 occurred in all the districts except Bijapur but the number of such cases largely increased in Kolaba. No such measures were needed in Bijapur.

No action under section 155 was found necessary except in one case in Bijapur.

Bombay Suburban Division

The following table shows the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to in different forms for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	'Penalty' under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 158, Land Revenue Code.	'Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of cases.			
1927-28 ..	484	8	....	....	....
1926-27 ..	847	....	....	1	....

Although there is a special arrangement in this district of giving advance intimations of the dues and of the time and place where they should be paid, still on account of the reasons stated below the intimations do not reach the persons concerned in time with the result that a large number of notices of demand is required to be issued—

(*a*) A very large number of occupants lives outside the district limits.

(*b*) The addresses of many change during the year, without any intimation being given.

(*c*) Lands also change hands frequently and intimation is not received by the Revenue officials in time.

The number of notices of demand issued during the year was much less than last year. This was the result of the levy of one-fourth fine in a few selected cases.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Northern Division

In Ahmedabad six factories were added during the year to the existing number (185) and one was struck off the register, leaving 190 at the close of the year. The following account shows the development in the textile industry in Ahmedabad. Seven new spinning and weaving mills are being constructed, four spinning mills are adding weaving sheds ; seven spinning and weaving mills are extending their weaving departments and several mills are installing additional machinery in calendering, sizing and other small departments. Although the textile industry is said generally to be in a depressed condition throughout the world, Ahmedabad agents appear to be confident that they will make profits. Of the two textile mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) was closed throughout the year. There are 1,084 handlooms in Borsad Taluka and hand spinning and weaving is well conducted by backward classes in that taluka. The rice and flour mills worked well during the year.

The cotton crop was not quite normal and hence the ginning factories and presses did not get enough cotton to keep them working as long as usual.

In Kaira District the " Hume Pipe Co. " started a factory for making reinforced concrete pipes.

In the Panch Mahals District the principal trade is timber and grain. Dohad continued to be the largest grain market and there was also expansion of trade in lime and brick industries. The manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa and the Fire Clay factory at Derol are progressing steadily.

In Broach cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. The cotton season commenced late, and as the outturn of cotton was below normal on account of heavy rains the ginning factories worked for a shorter period than usual. General depression in the textile industry continued during the year.

The mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness on the whole. The riverborne trade of the ports of Tankari, Kavi and Dehej reveals an increase in imports and exports.

In Surat cotton is the principal produce. The outturn was less than in the previous year but the higher prices which prevailed compensated for the smaller outturn. The ginning factories and presses worked for a shorter period than usual. The number of spinning wheels in Bardoli and Valod have risen from 221 and 279 in the past year to 463 and 310 respectively during the year under report. The number of handlooms has also increased in Bardoli and Jalalpore. The local silk and embroidery business flourished as usual. Grass and firewood is largely exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi talukas. The mango crop this year was poor but it fetched high prices. There was a huge fall in the price of jaggery from Rs. 3-8-0 to 1-8-0 per Surat maund.

In Thana rice which is the main product of the district is exported to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and 20 lakhs. Other articles of export are timber, charcoal, bricks and grass. Bassein exports vegetables worth three lakhs of rupees to Bombay. The general slump in the market affected these exports. The Foundry workshop at Bhiwandi is flourishing. The number of handlooms working in Bhiwandi during the year was 2,920 as against 2,810 in the previous year and they employed about 6,500 men. A co-operative society for supplying yarns to weavers has now been started there and is in a flourishing condition. The Raymond Woollen Mills manufacture woollen cloth and export it to Bombay and Upper India. The bone mills in Thana and Kelwa afford employment to the members of the depressed classes.

Central Division

The cotton crop in the district of Ahmednagar was exceptionally good. All the ginning and pressing factories in the district were at work. The cotton bales received and sold during the year in the Ahmednagar cotton market were 53,561 and 51,250 as against 34,305 and 33,708 respectively in the previous year.

In East Khandesh owing to the general depression in the cotton trade during recent years the cultivators have been inclined to take to other crops in preference to cotton. There was an appreciable decrease in the acreage of cotton, and groundnut seems to be gradually spreading. Out of the two mills at Jalgaon, the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving

Mill seems to be flourishing whereas the other—Bhagirath Mill—is reported to be not doing very well.

The Spinning and Weaving Mills at Amalner and Chalisgaon were working well.

In West Khandesh the cotton crop was better than last year. The quantity of cotton ginned was 161,272 pallas as against 155,934 pallas of last year and the number of bales pressed was 114,609 as against 91,970 of the previous year.

The New Pratap Mill at Dhulia in West Khandesh worked well.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur the Collector writes :—

"The general depression which has for some years affected the mill industry showed no signs of lifting during the year under report. In April last a strike broke out in the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company's mills. The millhands had certain grievances to which the strike was undoubtedly due but the strikers soon after leaving the mills came under the influence of certain persons unconnected with the "Mill" industry who formed a Union and urged the men to remain on strike. The differences of opinion in this mill were composed but the strike then spread to the Vishnu, Laxmi and Narsinggirji Mills. This labour unrest has naturally affected the profits of the mills, and the millhands have on an average lost two months' wages which they will never be able to make up."

The Belapur Sugar Company in the Nagar District is making satisfactory progress. It suffered a little owing to fluctuations in the market rates. During the working season of the factory, namely, from 27th December 1927 to 9th June 1928, 3,626 tons of sugar was manufactured and the output of molasses was 1,786 tons. The whole of the molasses was sold to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road.

In Baramati, taluka Bhimthadi of the Poona District, the low prices that jaggery fetched resulted in cane being considerably displaced by cotton. As a result of the increase in the area under cotton two new ginning factories in addition to the one existing before were installed and did good business. The Sugar factory at Baramati which is in voluntary liquidation remained closed and the work of dismantling the machinery has commenced.

The main product of the Satara District is the groundnut crop which grows in great profusion in the southern talukas especially in Patan Taluka which is said to have exported from a lakh to a lakh and a half rupees worth of this commodity during the year under review. The agricultural implement works of Messrs. Cooper Brothers at Satara Road Station, now styled the Cooper Engineering Works, have been put under European supervision and due to a mutual agreement with the rival company at Kirloskar Wadi as to prices and shares in profit, are doing well. Onions from Khandala and Lonand, eggs from Man and Javli and betel leaves from Koregaon were exported to Bombay on a large scale and brought in much profit. There was nothing worth special notice in the Nasik District. The trade in grain at the three

centres—Ghoti, Bhagur and Lasalgaon—was normal. The few ginning factories in the district were working well.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The American Mission industries in the Ahmednagar district (wood, metal, automobile, electrical and general engineering works) have not been a commercial success. The Authorities proposed to close down the commercial side of the work and concentrate on vocational training. The Rawivarma Fine Arts Litho Printing Press at Malavli and the Kune Carpet Factory in the Poona District worked satisfactorily. Mr. Tikekar's Textile Factory and Metal Works at Tikekar Wadi in the Sholapur District continued to show steady development.

Southern Division

The usual articles of production in and export from the Karnatak are jagri, wheat, jowari, chillies, tobacco, cotton and groundnut; of these cotton is by far the most important.

Unseasonable rains and the consequent reduced outturn were mainly responsible for slack trade in cotton in the Dharwar District and the Cotton Sale Societies at Hubli and Gadag did not do very well. Belgaum and Bijapur however recorded a good year and the ginning and pressing factories in these districts found sufficient work, the Bail Hongal Presses dealing with 9,857 bales against 15,961 in the previous year while the Gokak Falls Mills (Belgaum) worked throughout the year as usual.

The trade in rice, which is confined to the coast districts and to the Mallad tract of the Karnatak, continued to be remunerative. Rice hullers are much in demand and though competition must needs narrow down the margin of profit, the number of rice mills is steadily increasing. The trade in all districts except Ratnagiri showed profits.

Betelnut and cardamom growers of Kanara had a prosperous year, and Haveri (Dharwar) which acts as a forwarding centre for this trade did good business.

Trade in other commodities was normal.

The hand-loom industry, which is well established in the Karnatak districts, recorded a good year, but there was not much doing in this line in the coast districts; the 580 looms in the Ratnagiri District had a total turnover worth Rs. 1,56,900 against Rs. 2,17,300 in the previous year.

The Sanikatta Salt works (Kanara) produced 182,146 maunds of salt valued at Rs. 79,688, an increase over the previous year. The salt trade in Pen, Panvel and Uran (Kolaba) was handicapped by the condition of the Bombay market where Kolaba salt was not much in demand.

Building-stone from Badami, lime stone from Bagalkot and dyed stuffs from Ilkal (Bijapur) were much in demand. The market for timber in Kanara improved and 5 out of the 6 saw mills worked satisfactorily and earned good profits.

The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel and the copper-brass industries of Hubli, Alibag, Roha and Mangaon continued to do well.

The tile factories at Manki (Kanara) and at Mora (Kolaba) worked as usual. The two tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum) are however reported to be in difficulties. The Gurumwad factory (Ratnagiri) turned out tiles worth Rs. 1,404. The output of the nib factory at Malwan amounted to Rs. 1,880. The aluminium factories at Viziadurg and Ratnagiri had a turnover worth Rs. 71,942. Cashewnuts worth Rs. 1,20,000 were roasted at Vengurla for export to Bombay. The Kanara cane and coir work industries and the cart wheel industry in Panvel (Kolaba) had a moderate year.

The export of coarse blankets from Gokak and Athni was maintained. The Oriental Cannery Company in Ankola, after a year's close up, started work again. Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the three power houses at Bhivpuri (Karjat), Khopoli (Khalapur) and Patnus (Mangaon) but the recent labour strikes in Bombay have adversely affected the business.

The sea fishing industry continues to thrive, especially in Kolaba.

Bombay Suburban District

There was no appreciable change in the conditions prevailing during the previous year as the general depression in trade and industry continued throughout the year. The electrification of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway between Borivli and Churchgate and between Thana and Victoria Terminus and the opening of the Central Salsette Tramway line between Andheri and Wadhavli during this year are likely to increase building activities in this district. Out of the four factories working in the Ambernath Taluka, the leather cloth factory and the Woollen Mills belonging to Dharamsi Morarji and Company, have gone into liquidation and their chemical factory is also working at a loss. The Swedish Match factory alone is in a flourishing condition. The Kurla Swadeshi and New Mills remained closed owing to the general strike from the middle of May 1928 to the end of the year. The strike ended after the close of the year and the mills were opened from 6th October 1928. There was no economic dispute in the Mill Industry. The two mills in Kurla apparently went on strike in sympathy with the supposed grievances of the Bombay Mill labourers, but there is little doubt that undue pressure was brought to bear on the mill-hands by some of the labour-leaders from Bombay. The Mill Industry being paralysed for such a length of time, there was a tone of greater depression in the already depressed trades and industries.

16. PRICES

Northern Division

In all the districts of the division there was a fall in the price of principal grains in common use and it gave some relief to the middle classes whose earnings remain constant. The prices of other articles of food stuffs remained stationary. In Broach the price of seed cotton ranged from Rs. 180 to 191 per bhar in the month of February but as the market

in Bombay went down the price diminished and fluctuated between Rs. 171 to 195 per bhar in the month of May. Local conditions have very little to do with the level of prices which are controlled by world markets.

Central Division

The season was on the whole a good one and the outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops was generally satisfactory. The character of the season is reflected in the trend of prices. The principal staple food grains were somewhat cheaper than in the previous year in all the districts.

Southern Division

Price of staple food grains showed a tendency to decline in Belgaum, but they rose slightly in part of the Dharwar District owing to scanty rainfall.

Prices of cotton in Bijapur and Dharwar fell on account of trade depression. The chillie crop in Kod (Dharwar) did not command good prices.

Prices of garden crops in Kanara, *viz.*, betelnut, cardamom and pepper, rose on account of demand in the Bombay market, while that of cocoanuts rose due to limited outturn.

The price of paddy in Kolaba declined for want of demand from outside the district.

Bombay Suburban Division

There was no appreciable difference in the prices of commodities as compared with those prevailing during the previous year.

The staple food of the district is rice and its price was 5 seers, 2 chataks per rupee in South Salsette and 5 seers in Ambernath.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

Northern Division

There was very great demand both for skilled and unskilled labour during the year for the reconstruction of houses that had fallen on account of the cyclonic rains of July 1927 in the Gujarat districts of the division except Surat. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour therefore ruled higher than those in the previous year in all these districts except Ahmedabad. Some artisans and labourers from Kathiawar and Mewar were attracted to Ahmedabad and so there was no marked change in the rates of wages.

The heavy rains in July 1927 caused much damage in Amod, Waghra and Jambusar talukas of the Broach District and the demand for field labour increased and many labourers were imported from Indian States and Kathiawar. The rates of wages rose from 6 annas to one rupee in these talukas.

In Surat and Thana there was no appreciable rise or fall in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour. Labour as usual continued to be attracted to industrial rather than agricultural work.

Railway works such as electrification, remodelling of Victoria Terminus Station, construction of a big power house at Kalyan and the new railway alignment in the Bhor Ghat absorbed much of the labour of Thana District with the result that labour for agriculture became somewhat scarce in the talukas close to the railway line. In Bhiwandi Taluka the agriculturists were required to bring labourers from outside during the transplantation and harvesting season. About 2,000 field labourers were imported from Nasik District during the year under report. They were paid one rupee per day on an average (including cash payment, cooked rations and expenses of outward journey).

Central Division

The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained practically stationary except in the Ahmednagar District where they showed a slight tendency towards rise. Owing to a good season there was a demand for field labour and hence wages for agricultural labour were a little higher in the districts of Poona and Sholapur and in parts of Satara. The supply of labour was sufficient everywhere except in the Mawal Taluka and the Munshi peta of the Poona District where some difficulty continues to be felt in securing agricultural labour, as the labouring classes are engaged on Tata and Railway works where higher wages are paid.

The mills and other factories in East Khandesh and Sholapur continued to attract labourers from the Central Deccan districts.

The Collector of East Khandesh remarks that the condition of labourers was satisfactory and their standard of living and ideas of sanitation are improving. This remark applies with more or less force to all the other districts as well.

Southern Division

The economic condition of the labouring classes continues to be satisfactory. In the three above-ghat districts the supply of labour was generally equal to the demand. In Belgaum the Gokak Falls Mills and the forests continued to give sufficient employment to members of criminal tribes. In Bijapur field labour was in great demand due to a large number of land improvement works undertaken with the help of takai loans. Labourers from Dharwar, Navalgund and Kod where there was scarcity of rain, migrated to more favoured neighbouring tracts. The Public Works Department works started in August to provide work were closed down by October.

In Kanara labour was abundant in the coastal talukas; the up-ghat talukas had as usual to import it. Cheapness of motor transport is largely responsible for the greater mobility of labour in this district.

In Kolaba and Ratnagiri the demand for field labour was this year fully met by the mill-hands who in consequence of labour strikes in Bombay returned to their homes in these districts. The inefficiency of local labour was the main reason for the Tata Companies in the Kolaba District importing outside labour at higher wages. The upward trend

of wages in these districts is reported to have been appreciably arrested by the ready supply of returned mill-hands.

Bombay Suburban Division

The demand for labour continued on the same large scale as in the previous year owing to the proximity of Bombay and Suburban development. The rates of wages which continued high were as under :—

Skilled

South Salsette ..	.. Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day.
Ambernath ..	.. Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per day.

Unskilled

South Salsette and Ambernath ..	Male annas 12 to Re. 1. Female annas 8 to 12. Children annas 5 to 8.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Northern Division

The one most important work that was done during the year was in connection with the various measures taken for the relief of distress, and the grant of loans for the sowing and resowing of crops and for the reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed by the unusually heavy rains in the 4 Northern districts of this division. The damage to houses was enormous and there was loss of some human lives and cattle.

Free grants of takavi for seed were liberally given and almost the whole area in which kharif crops had been washed away by the flood was resown. Takavi for rabi seed was granted on an extensive scale but mostly in kind and this enabled the cultivators to raise rabi crops.

Nearly 77 lakhs of rupees have been advanced to cultivators either for seed or cattle or for rebuilding or repairing their houses and Rs. 1,65,000 have been advanced to non-agriculturists for building and repairing their houses. Free seed of the value of Rs. 16,000 was granted to landless tenants in the Ahmedabad and Broach districts. Corrugated iron sheets worth about rupees two lakhs were distributed free to the people of the lowest and depressed classes for housing purposes in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts and a grant of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Broach for supplying free building materials to the poor of this class in his district.

The Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee gave very liberal help mostly to non-agriculturists for housing purposes.

A special staff consisting of 2 Deputy Collectors, 27 Aval Karkuns, 53 clerks and 28 peons was entertained, under the special supervision of the Flood Relief Officer and the Commissioner, in addition to the ordinary takavi establishment, to deal with the heavy work of making enquiries to ascertain the extent of the damage done and the nature and

adequacy of the security offered, and of sanctioning loans and advances and granting gratuitous relief where necessary. The number of takavi accounts newly opened amounted to nearly 1,30,000.

In granting loans, disbursements were made partly in cash and partly in materials issued at depôts opened either by Government, the Famine Relief Committee, or by approved timber merchants.

In cases in which old sites were considered dangerous either on account of close proximity to rivers or their low lying situation, new sites have been selected and new villages have been or are being constructed. Half the cost of acquisition of land in such cases is borne by Government and half by the Central Flood Relief Committee and acquisition proceedings in some cases are still in progress.

In consequence of the floods certain lands in riverain villages were lost by diluvion and in some cases lands were reported to have deteriorated or been rendered unfit for cultivation. Inquiry in such cases was immediately made, and reduction in assessment amounting to Rs. 4,204 due to diluvion, re-classification of the soil and allowing new pot kharabas was sanctioned.

Revision settlement was introduced in 1926-27 in the marginally noted talukas. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the revised rates except in Bardoli Taluka and the Valod Mahal. The enhancement in the revised assessment in Viramgam Taluka was remitted during the year 1927-28 on account of the effect of the floods. (Government Resolution No. 9226 dated 21st November 1927.)

Prantij, Modasa, Viramgam, Sanand	Ahmedabad.
North Salsette, Bhiwandi	Thana.
Bardoli and Valod, Chorasi	Surat.

The Presidency Agricultural Show which was postponed last year on account of the floods was opened in November last by His Excellency the Governor. A separate report in connection with this Show will be submitted to Government. The Show was an immense success. About one lac of persons paid entrance fees and one lac of cultivators were given free admission.

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of Revenue Department

A grant of Rs. 67,000 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this Division during the year 1927-28 and it was distributed as shown below in proportion to the *himayat* assessed on tanks to be repaired :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	26,000
Kaira	18,000
Broach	6,000
Surat	17,000

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of District	Number of tanks repaired	Amount spent on repairs
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	28	13,224
Kaira	97	5,586
Broach	8	378
Surat	49	16,310

The allotments were not fully utilized in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts because the tanks proposed for repairs were full of water and the beds were not dry till the end of the financial year. The Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach had accordingly surrendered the sums of Rs. 5,000, 8,773 and 3,620 respectively and they were surrendered to Government before the close of the year.

In Ahmedabad and Kaira the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose while in Broach and Surat the work was done departmentally or by contract and supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division

In the year of report there was no event of outstanding importance from the point of view of the revenue administration of this Division. The following are however some of the points which might deserve a reference under this head.

There is a good deal of Government waste and forest lands to be disposed of in the different districts of the Division. In West Khandesh such land is much greater than in other districts. The policy regarding the disposal of such lands in West Khandesh was laid down in Government Resolution No. 4702/24 dated 26th February 1926. The distribution and disposal according to the orders in this Government Resolution has since been going on in the district. Regarding this, the Collector reports :—

> " The work in the eastern division where land hunger is keener has been finished. The work of land distribution of all villages in western division with the exception of 24 villages has been finished and it is expected that the remaining work will also be finished before the next sowing season."

No part of the kadbi stored in the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts in furtherance of what has been called the kadbi storage scheme, was sold except by way of disposing of damaged kadbi from stacks burnt by fire at Sangola in the Sholapur District where 2 stacks caught fire in December 1927 probably as a result of internal combustion. On the whole the scheme does not promise to be a success.

The extension of the Barsi Light Railway from Pandharpur to Miraj was opened for goods and passenger traffic from December 1927. This

extension has in particular afforded facilities to the pilgrim traffic to and from Pandharpur. The land acquisition work for the Pandharpur-Lonand extension of the Barsi Light Railway is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of December 1928.

Retrenchment.—The Collector of Nasik (Mr. Gordon) writes :—

> " Administration continues difficult owing to the poor quality of the land revenue staff of clerks which has been accentuated by the over-retrenchment which was made in this district. Mamlatdars have been in much difficulty owing to the paucity of experienced English-knowing hands. But with the best will in the world it has been impossible to help them. There is also a great paucity of men fit for the post of Aval Karkun and it has only just been possible to carry on without a break-down. I am afraid that these conditions are likely to grow worse rather than better in the near future."

The paucity of good karkuns and Head Karkuns is not confined to Nasik only. I have witnessed the same state of things in the Ahmednagar District and the above remark would apply more or less to other districts as well.

The Collector of Nasik remarks that Malegaon Sub-division is a heavy charge for one Prant Officer. Hence, it is not possible for the Prant Officer to go sufficiently into the interior and do proper village inspection. These remarks, in my opinion, apply to all the Prants where the strength of Prant Officers has been reduced in the retrenchment of 1922. It seems to me that this retrenchment of the inspecting staff has told materially on the district administration generally in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara.

Southern Division

Baby Week Movement.—Baby-week shows were held in 4 places in the Bijapur District and in 18 places in the Dharwar District. All were well attended and aroused interest among the villagers. It is reported that the expenditure incurred by the local committees in the Dharwar District was equal to the amount collected and that no contributions were called for from the Red Cross funds.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—Takavi amounting to Rs. 2,74,398 was advanced to cultivators in the Bijapur District during the year for well and *wad* works. The kadbi storage remained at 13,716,248 lbs. The Wilson Anti-famine Institute is reported to have done useful work, special efforts being made to improve the breed of bullocks and sheep; demonstrations in improved methods of agriculture were given in all talukas and petha headquarters. In the Dharwar District an agricultural and co-operative conference was held at Chickhandigol, a cattle show at Savadi and classes of village officers (in improved methods of agriculture) at Gadag, Mundargi, Nargund and Ron. Agricultural demonstrations were held at different places in Kolaba and a show held at Killa near Roha was visited by nearly 40,000 people and was a great success.

Measures for the destruction of wild animals.—The three special shikaris engaged at Honavar, Sirsi and Haliyal did not succeed in killing

any elephants, the excuse being that they were handicapped for several months for want of suitable cartridges. These have now been supplied. Two full grown elephants were, however, bagged at Barchi in the Haliyal Taluka by a military officer. Besides these, 36 tigers (including panthers), 1 bear, 1 wild buffalo, 4 wolves and 766 pigs were destroyed during the year.

Forest matters.—The orders of Government on the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee issued in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7324/24 dated the 19th July 1927, were brought into effect during the year.

Water supply in forest villages.—The special grant sanctioned by Government for water supply in forest villages was continued. Since the receipt of the first grant in 1920-21, 33 wells have been completed and handed over to the District Local Board. Three more wells are under construction and are expected to be completed by the end of March 1929.

Accidents.—The sinking of two coastal steamers, *Tukaram* and *Jayanti*, in a terrific storm on the Ratnagiri coast was the most tragic event of the year. An appeal for funds made by the Collector received a generous response from the public and from the Wadia Trust. There were two other accidents in this district. The Kelshi ferry boat capsized with a loss of eleven lives through overloading; the contractor was prosecuted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. The other accident was a disastrous fire at Golap destroying 91 houses. A relief fund was organised and was supplemented by the grant of takavi to the extent of Rs. 9,900 by the Commissioner.

Satyagraha among the untouchables.—An interesting event was a kind of " satyagraha " among the " untouchables " as a sequel to their action in bathing in the Chavdar tank at Mahad. The movement has affected the whole of Kolaba and the north of the Ratnagiri District. The Collector of Kolaba reports as follows: The " untouchables," whose action in bathing in the " Chavdar " tank at Mahad led to a small riot last year, resolved to offer satyagraha to assert their right to the use of the tank equally with other communities. For this purpose, Mahars from all talukas in the district and outside numbering over 10,000 collected at Mahad under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar, M.L.C. Almost at the last moment the caste Hindus obtained from the local Civil Court a temporary injunction restraining the Mahars from entering the tank. Feeling on both sides ran high; but the situation was saved by the good sense of the leaders of the Mahars, who accepted the advice of the District Magistrate to defer action until the issue was decided by the Court. The satyagraha campaign ended with a peaceful conference of the untouchables under the presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar.

The movement for the social amelioration and uplift of the untouchables, however, goes much deeper than satyagraha on a specified issue and is having its repercussion on rural economy. The Mahars decline to perform a number of customary services to the community which they deem degrading and are questioning the extent of their liability

for others. This has led to a number of local disputes between them and the dominent communities which fortunately have in most cases been settled by the friendly intervention of revenue officers. But it is evident that it will not be long before an objection is raised to the performance of services rendered to Government itself for the meagre remuneration which is now paid for them."

Emigration and Immigration.—Except seasonal migration of labourers during harvest there was no emigration or immigration in the division. Agricultural labourers from scarcity tracts of Bijapur, of Murgod and Parasgad in Belgaum and of Navalgund and Hubli in Dharwar moved to more favoured neighbouring parts in Dharwar and Belgaum during the harvest and returned when it was over. Through the agency of the Resident Magistrate, Hubli, fifty or sixty residents of Bijapur District migrated to Assam to work in Tea plantations. The Bombay mills attracted many labourers from the Coast and from Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum. Forest cuttings, Saltpans in Uran and Tata Hydro Electric Works in Kolaba imported skilled and unskilled labour. Nineteen Mohamedans from Mangaon and Mahad talukas and Janjira State took their families to South Africa.

Public feeling and the Press.—The movement started by the "Dhara Wadh Nivaran Committee" against the payment of increased assessment imposed at the second revision settlement in the Alibag and Pen talukas (Kolaba), was a fiasco and the whole amount of land revenue was recovered before the end of the year.

Bombay Suburban Division

The year on the whole was a normal one for the agriculturists. Owing to the general depression in trade which continued throughout the year and owing also to the unemployment especially among the literate and the better educated the condition of the lower middle and the middle classes continued to be unsatisfactory. The labouring classes except the millhands found good employment throughout the year.

The land market continued dull and there were no signs of an appreciable revival. Large areas of land acquired by the Development Department for building purposes have been let out by the Collector for agricultural and other purposes on short-term leases. Owing to the general depression building activities in Town Planning Schemes already sanctioned have also abated and the local bodies continue to experience difficulties in making recoveries of contributions due from the final plot-holders.

Since the close of the year there came to notice a series of defalcations amounting to Rs. 4,700 in round figures by the karkun surveyor who was in charge of the work of collecting and keeping accounts of the non-agricultural assessment in the villages of Bandra and Danda. The man was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. The total amount misappropriated has also been fully recovered. A detailed report about this defalcation has been separately submitted to Government as well as to the Accountant General. With the rapid increase of

non-agricultural revenue due to the continuance of building activities in the suburbs the work of collection grows heavier and more difficult day by day, while the strength of the collecting agency under the Mamlatdar remains the same as before. It will be necessary to sanction some addition to the staff so that the collection work may be efficiently and promptly carried out. The Collector reports that he is submitting separate proposals in this regard and also in regard to the adoption of more modern methods of accounting and collection with a view to minimise the chances of fraud of the kind reported above.

Although the popularity of Juhu as a sea-bathing place is increasing day by day still Town Planning Scheme No. I intended for the development of the place had to be abandoned on account of the hostile attitude of the property holders. The Juhu Aerodrome site has been leased to the Bombay Flying Club at a nominal rental to popularise civil aviation.

The people in this district take a greater interest in matters of Local Self-Government than in political matters. There was great agitation over the question of having a separate municipality for each of the towns of Santa-Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri and the people have at last succeeded in getting their desire sanctioned by Government.

Electric street and other lighting was introduced in Bandra and Santa Cruz during the year; it is expected that other places in the district such as Vile Parle and Andheri will also soon have electric lighting.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1927-28, and

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	836	50	33,71,360	9,680	6,13,030	1,17,216	8,75,661
Kaira	561	28	30,06,230	49,599	7,76,563	38,545	80,023
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	7,28,244	7,824	1,66,283	21,070	1,37,687
Broach	400	15	26,45,004	37,254	4,88,481	37,248	86,707
Surat	813	36	30,69,939	48,743	4,31,866	33,562	16,092

No. I

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions balances outstanding on 31st July 1928.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1926-1927 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,46,259	1,34,584	74,930	2,50,716	2,09,742	27,095		21,89,136
						Remissions	91,589
						Suspensions... ...	66,839
						Collections	20,26,394
						Unauthorized ...	4,314
15,29,431	5,21,671	10,398	53,495	1,81,475	6,432		22,90,038
						Remissions	3,455
						Suspensions... ...	38,377
						Collections	22,39,949
						Unauthorized ...	8,257
3,59,232	32,200	3,948	32,744	41,025	3,044		4,66,105
						Remissions	15,352
						Suspensions... ...	113
						Collections	4,47,412
						Unauthorized ...	3,228
17,63,261	2,22,361	9,692	2,20,702	1,73,623	3,462		23,86,177
						Remissions	4,855
						Suspensions... ...	11,845
						Collections	23,69,329
						Unauthorized ...	148
23,74,007	1,44,982	20,687	86,000	1,91,465	1,451		28,15,690
						Remissions	56,905
						Suspensions... ...	...
						Collections	26,78,013
						Unauthorized ...	80,772

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the revenue year 1927-28, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Other years.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,462	1,71,677	1,33,443	60	85	5,554
Remissions	1,390	19,611	8,452	21	32	812
Suspensions	.....	1,21,325	1,08,734	.....	...	.....
Collections	72	30,741	16,257	39	53	4,056
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	686
Kaira	.....	1,30,306	.....	.....	...	1,093
Remissions	.....	2,948	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	1,27,318	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	40	.....	.....	...	933
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	160
Panch Mahals	.....	66,669	.....	.....	2,138	2,656
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	20,186	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	48,483	.....	.....	96	2,656
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,042	.....
Broach	.....	80,462	99,026	.....	...	2,509
Remissions	.....	2,026	5,404	.....	...	2,170
Suspensions	.....	56,796	73,717	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	21,640	19,905	.....	...	339
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat	.....	89,585	12,005	.....	95	248
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	2,595	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	39,585	9,410	.....	95	248
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

No. I—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions outstanding on 31st July 1928—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-kharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,01,417	...	...	.....	...	...	26,362	The decrease of three Khalsa villages is due to the amalgamation of three villages with their neighbouring villages in Prantij Taluka.
.....	1,21,907	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,96,898	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,77,612	48,392	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	5,000	...	
24,21,437	...	...	.....	...	...	30,681	
.....	6,403	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,65,695	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	22,40,922	6,357	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	8,417	...	The figure in column included Rs. 2,648 which were wrongly shown as "suspensions" instead of "unauthorized" in last year's return by the Collector.
5,39,568	...	...	.....	...	...	3,416	
.....	15,352	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	20,299	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,98,647	515	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	5,270	...	
25,68,174	...	...	.....	...	...	9,243	
.....	14,455	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,42,358	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,11,213	5,602	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	148	...	
28,67,633	...	...	.....	...	...	5,297	One Sarakati Village, *viz.*, Piparia was wrongly taken as Khalsa in last year's return by the Collector. It has now been shown as Inam and hence the difference in columns 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*).
.....	56,905	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,595	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	27,27,351	5,045	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	80,772	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,530	64	16,06,831	88	77,676	9,669	2,075
Total for 1927-28 ...	4,755½	269½	1,44,27,608	1,53,188	25,53,699	2,57,310	11,93,240
Total for 1926-27 ...	4,759½	268½	1,40,41,698	1,49,345	25,06,938	2,60,778	11,76,640

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1926-1927 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
14,55,421	40,799	21,103	97,829	2,05,068	3,955		18,16,265
						Remissions	20,919
						Suspensions	6,841
						Collections	17,85,628
						Unauthorized	2,877
90,27,611	10,96,507	1,40,758	7,41,486	10,02,398	45,439		1,19,63,415
						Remissions	1,93,075
						Suspensions	1,24,015
						Collections ...	1,15,46,725
						Unauthorized	99,596
87,17,425	10,93,431	1,37,186	5,88,250	9,05,800	86,780		1,13,55,262

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Other years.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	.....	24,480	12,953	208	330	7,862
Remissions	.....	.....	273	208	108	.....
Suspensions	.....	24,257	12,680	.....	...	.....
Collections	... ..	232	.....	.....	185	6,788
Unauthorized	.....	...9.	.....	.....	46	1,074
Total for 1927-28 ...	1,462	5,15,188	2,67,327	368	2,657	19,922
Remissions	1,390	24,585	14,129	229	140	2,082
Suspensions	.....	3,49,882	1,97,726	.....	...	.....
Collections	72	1,40,721	45,572	39	429	15,020
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088	1,920
Total for 1926-27 ...	3,71,350	4,615	8,25,125	215	1,107	15,941

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thanavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,62,116	...	...	.....	...	...	23,601	
.....	21,508	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	43,778	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,92,833	5,160	...	...	
1,27,60,335	...	...	.....	...	3,097	...	
.....	2,86,580	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,71,623	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,17,48,578	...	...	...	
1,25,76,615	3,59,226	7,76,725	.....	71,391	1,03,604	98,600	
			1,14,20,466	53,773	20,198	75,642	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Central Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	24,47,055	265	3,13,811	17,070	47
East Khandesh	1,735	65½	40,04,688	765	3,70,628	31,957	1,52
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,18,087	9	2,17,671	58,925	21
Nasik	1,533*	162	22,44,550	13	3,03,047	25,309	91
Poona	1,004½	197½	20,59,359	1,044	4,23,572	7,438	750

*There are 1,533 Government (Khalsa) villages in the District, though 1,534 were being

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.							
Government land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1926-1927 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A. 19,35,335 B. 24 C. 455	1,75,734	4,314	1,38,805	1,59,871	22,371		23,86,167
						Remissions ...	2,601
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	23,83,285
						Balance ...	281
33,94,293	1,60,391	45,128	94,663	3,78,859	2,101		40,71,133
						Remissions ...	19,216
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	40,51,917
						Balance ...	...
A. 22,61,450 C. 1,748	50,948	27,315	1,38,734	1,92,204	1,795		24,70,694
						Remissions ...	23,531
						Suspensions ...	329
						Collections ...	24,46,834
						Balance ...	...
A. 17,68,083 B. 38 C. 1	1,29,398	18,570	1,36,586	1,45,925	4,601		21,94,000
						Remissions ...	4,699
						Suspensions ...	5,170
						Collections ...	21,84,131
						Balance ...	...
A. 14,15,969 B. 125 C. 400	1,37,948	72,113	1,24,185	1,35,147	14,010		18,71,977
						Remissions ...	6,152
						Suspensions ...	878
						Collections ...	18,62,359
						Balance ...	2,488

s hown in the previous administration reports. The mistake has since come to light.

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Other years.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,776	2,12,586	5,68,989	.....	.....	2,036
Remissions	.....	254	672	.....	.....	89
Suspensions	.....	47,700	1,33,544	.....	.....	....
Collections	1,776	1,64,632	4,34,605	.....	.....	1,947
Balance	.....	...	168	.....	.....	...
East Khandesh	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh	1,341	3,146	441	.....	.....	3
Remissions	255	...	11	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,086	3,146	430	.....	.....	3
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik	170	101	19,214	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	52	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	170	101	12,062	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	7,100	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	2,82,037	3,85,443	2,36,564	239	232	1,555
Remissions	73,797	375	460	.....	.....	30
Suspensions	30,413	2,71,848	2,07,647	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,77,720	1,33,185	28,099	20	193	1,391
Balance	107	35	358	219	39	134

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thavvband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
31,71,554	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	3,616	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,81,244	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	29,86,245	18,778	...	12,268	
.....	...	...	.....	...	449	...	
40,71,133	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	19,216	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	40,51,917	3,382	...	44,334	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
24,75,625	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	23,797	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	329	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,51,499	2,300	...	25,327	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
22,13,485	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	4,751	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	17,503	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	21,91,231	10,162	...	15,686	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
27,77,947	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	80,814	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,10,786	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	21,82,967	26,769	...	74,748	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,380	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	970	388	35,62,335	313	11,00,011	6,548	1,242
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	16,769	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	669	50	14,89,637	819	1,45,414	4,689	405
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1927-28 ..	8,592¾	1,044¾	1,82,25,711	3,228	28,74,154	1,51,936	4,082
Total, Extra Territorial for 1927-28.	...	...	25,740	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1926-27 ...	8,593¾	1,043¾	1,81,79,929	3,246	28,65,093	1,52,037	4,121

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1926-1927 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
.....	373	...	...	...	...		373
						Collections ...	373
20,45,159	3,97,412	11,650	46,738	4,44,993	73,315		28,72,637
						Remissions ...	1,07,000
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	27,65,637
						Balance ...	...
5,806	10,654	151	25	22	3		16,655
A. 12,31,012 C. 1,600	73,137	32,561	1,78,944	2,03,062	1,934	Collections ...	16,655
							17,18,382
						Remissions ...	772
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	17,16,813
						Balance ...	797
.....	1,815	...	1,100	...	...		2,915
						Collections ...	2,915
A. 1,38,51,301 B. 197 C. 4,204	11,24,968	2,11,651	8,58,555	16,54,151	1,20,127		1,75,84,890
						Remissions ...	1,63,971
						Suspensions ...	6,377
						Collections ...	1,74,10,976
						Balance ...	3,566
5,806	12,842	151	1,125	22	3		19,943
						Collections ...	19,943
						Balance ...	...
A. 1,38,34,555 B. 934 C. 5,148	11,23,641	1,91,154	9,03,208	16,50,053	2,03,247		1,75,05,446

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Other years.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	... ..	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara	60,136	1,31,739	22,091	.....	.....	1,747
Remissions	15,481	...	.....	... ..	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	71,172	22,091	.....	.....	...
Collections	44,655	60,567	.....	.....	.....	1,747
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	38,278	13,694	.....	.....	.....	318
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	298
Suspensions	.....	1,685	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	38,278	12,009	.....	.....	.....	20
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1927-28 ...	3,83,738	7,46,709	8,47,299	239	232	5,669
Remissions	89,533	629	1,195	.....	.....	417
Suspensions	80,583	3,92,506	3,75,344	.....	.....	...
Collections	2,63,515	3,53,539	4,70,234	20	193	5,108
Balance	107	35	526	219	39	134
Total, Extra Territorial for 1927-28.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1926-27 ...	9,61,765	4,85,700	11,19,703	319	257	5,147

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
373	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	373	...	...	...	
30,88,350	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,22,481	...	.....	...	...	...	
...	...	93,263	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	28,72,606	43,215	...	22,472	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
16,655	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,655	5	...	...	
17,70,672	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,070	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,685	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,67,120	15,094	...	29,165	
2,915	...	...	.....	...	797	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,915	...	...	...	
1,95,68,766	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	2,55,745	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,04,810	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,85,03,585*	1,19,700	...	2,24,000	
.....	...	...	.....	...	4,626	...	
19,943	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	19,943*	5	..	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2,00,78,337	7,43,064	19,77,745	1,73,53,147	1,49,309	4,361	2,58,258	

*Add—

				Rs.
Overcollections				1,19,705
Non-tharavband items	...	...	...	2,24,000
Revenue received from other districts	...	...	...	.....
Gross consolidated land revenue in the Central Division	...	...	...	1,88,67,233

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,46,418	2,941	6,76,156	12,154	...
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,41,751	15	3,62,431	4,894	11
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,74,712	9,500	6,04,691	26,577	1,991
Kanara	1,417	...	10,69,732	...	5,063	55,973	3,748
Kolaba	1,541	86	17,60,953	14	1,03,957	4,498	3,259

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1926-1927 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
13,55,727	4,96,773	2,667	97,117	3,22,494	6,471	Demand	22,68,307
						Remissions	456
						Suspensions	11,876
						Collections	22,54,901
						U. A.	1,074
12,31,534	3,30,446	12,420	27,059	2,44,683	4,046	Demand	18,42,090
						Remissions	112
						Suspensions	36,215
						Collections	18,03,521
						U. A.	2,242
23,05,980	6,08,131	17,842	1,27,320	2,25,576	6,816	Demand	32,78,033
						Remissions	62,844
						Suspensions	2,25,838
						Collections	29,88,437
						U. A.	914
9,95,391	6,047	3,510	22,744	64,307	1,308	Demand	10,90,691
						Remissions	1,927
						Suspensions	...
						Collections	10,88,764
						U. A.	...
16,08,018	23,678	17,529	25,678	1,09,241	4,724	Demand	17,79,420
						Remissions	15,589
						Suspensions	53
						Collections	17,63,700
						U. A.	78

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Other years.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
1	15	16.	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	...	83,541	1,89,315	289	12	1,194
Remissions	...	...	...	...	8	81
Suspensions	...	36,535	95,768	...	...	...
Collections	...	74,006	93,547	...	...	921
U. A.	...	...	...	289	4	192
Bijapur	1,05,319	56,955	2,55,204	545†	220	779
Remissions	20,882	713	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	24,323	1,13,378	...	...	...
Collections	84,387	31,912	1,41,269	545	220	761
U. A.	50	17	557	...	...	18
Dharwar	...	33,431	6,33,278	...	...	2,695
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	35,774	4,36,896	...	...	...
Collections	...	657	1,96,382	...	...	2,511
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	184
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	1,781
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	1,281
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	...	...	...	480
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	20

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,42,658	...	...	...	7,594	...	20,558	
...	545	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,44,179	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23,96,375	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,559***	...	*Rs. 1,218 recoverable. ,, 38 irrecoverable. ,, 303 doubtful. 1,559
22,61,122	...						
...	21,707	...	...	7,576	...	10,417	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,73,916	...	...	...	...	†The increase of Rs. 219 over last year's figures represents Kasarjudi of some walikars for years prior to 1923-24, the collection of which was postponed by the Collector owing to their inability to pay the whole amount at once. This amount, which was treated as unauthorised balance, has since been collected.
...	...	...	20,62,615	...	...	...	
39,50,437	...	...	...	...	2,884†	...	
...	62,844	...	...	14,870	...	9,594	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6,98,508	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31,87,987	...	...	...	
10,90,691	...	...	...	...	1,098§	...	†Recoverable.
...	1,927	...	...	1,821	...	9,602	§Rs. 914 recoverable. ,, 184 irrecoverable. 1,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,88,764	...	...	...	‖Rs. 78 have since been recovered and the balance (Rs. 20) is recoverable.
17,81,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	16,870	...	...	3,193	...	15,266	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	53	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17,64,180	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	98‖	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or special.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,76,690	110	92,835	1,488	11,355
Total for 1927-28 ...	7,433	717	1,19,70,256	12,580	18,45,133	1,05,584	20,364
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,979	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1926-27 ...	7,433	717	1,19,48,732	12,987	18,32,137	1,06,208	21,364
Total, Extra Territorial (1926-27).	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.							
Government land occupied including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1926-1927 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand ...	10,48,843
9,48,758	20,847	1,297	12,762	67,468	2,289	Remissions ...	4,620
						Suspensions ...	4,987
						Collection ...	10,39,026
						U. A. ...	210
						Demand ...	1,13,07,384
						Remissions ...	85,548
84,45,408	14,85,922	55,265	3,12,674	10,33,769	25,654	Suspensions ...	2,78,969
						Collections ...	1,09,38,349
						U. A. ...	4,518
1,481	18,310	...	...	...	1	...	19,790
394	1,185	...	2,868	31	...	.....	4,478
4,166	26	...	...	...	...	.....	4,192
6,041	19,521	...	2,863	31	1	.....	28,460
						Demand ...	1,11,12,150
						Remissions ...	46,185
84,35,348	14,88,075	52,613	2,55,347	9,05,904	25,137	Suspensions ...	10,82,479
						Collections ...	99,77,019
						U. A. ...	6,467
6,041	19,521	...	244	17	8	.....	25,815

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	Other years.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	15,098	2,876	4,682	...	..	18
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	13,132	2,372	3,736	..	...	...
Collections	1,956	504	946	...	..	18
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand	1,20,417	1,79,813	10,82,479	834	232	6,467
Remissions	20,882	713	...	...	8	1,362
Suspensions	13,132	99,004	6,49,778	...	...	...
Collections	86,353	80,079	4,32,144	545	220	4,691
U. A.	50	17	557	289	4	414
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum	...	...	107	...	...	31
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	107	...	...	31
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1927-28.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand	6,18,149	90,859	1,94,773	918	221	1,624
Remissions	4,71,956	5,215	99	51	62	62
Suspensions	37,912	82,505	1,79,813	219	...	...
Collections	1,08,065	3,134	14,861	290	123	1,230
U. A.	216	5	...	358	36	232
Total, Extra Territorial (1926-27).	...	...	...	...	...	116
Add—						
Overcollections ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated revenue of the Division for 1926-27.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,71,517	...	...	...	2,251	...	8,145	
...	4,620	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24,227	...	...		...	
...	...	...	10,42,460	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	210*	...	* Recoverable.
1,26,97,626	...	...	...	37,305	...	73,582	
...	1,08,513	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10,40,883	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,15,42,381	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5,849	...	
19,928							
4,478	...	...	19,678	...	50	...	
4,192	...	...	4,478	...	...	...	
28,598	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
	...	...	28,548	...	50	...	
...	...	...	37,305	...	...	...	
...	...	...	73,582	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,16,81,816	...	...	...	
1,20,18,594	...	...	...	32,569	...	1,02,078	
...	5,23,630	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13,82,928	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,01,04,722	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7,314	...	
25,931	...	107	25,793	12	31	...	
...	...	...	32,581	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,02,078	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,02,65,174	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,31,484	292	69,017	651	14,628
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,132	...	22	77	...
Total for 1927-28 ...	45	48	2,40,616	292	69,039	728	14,628
Total for 1926-27 ...	45	48	2,13,350	311	58,416	6,299	14,504
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28.	20,826¼	2,079¼	4,48,64,191	1,69,289	73,42,225	5,15,558	12,37,319
Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27.	20,831¼	2,077½	4,43,83,704	1,65,689	72,62,584	5,25,322	12,16,629

No. I—*concld.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less over collection in 1926-27 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
85,592	2,302	59,002	69,543	35,057	6,507		2,44,989
						Remissions ...	83
						Suspensions ...	6,528
						Collections ...	2,22,456
						Unauthorized arrears ...	15,922
7,014	2	2,017	134	1,143	8		10,302
						Remissions ...	1
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	10,290
						Unauthorized arrears ...	11
92,606	2,304	61,019	69,677	36,200	6,515		
							2,55,291
						Remissions ...	84
						Suspensions ...	6,528
						Collections ...	2,32,746
						Unauthorized arrears ...	15,933
75,186	2,304	56,330	66,488	32,419	3,752		2,23,975
3,14,91,317	37,09,791	4,68,693	19,82,392	37,26,518	1,97,735	.....	4,11,10,976
3,10,68,596	37,07,451	4,37,233	18,13,293	34,94,176	3,18,916	.....	4,02,01,833

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Other years.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
South Salsette ...	2,369	13,182	24,016	229	5,390	18,140
Remissions ...	...	12,001	10,335	...	189	8,453
Suspensions ...	223	874	10,448	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,146	307	3,233	229	1,276	1,281
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	3,925	8,406
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1927-28 ...	2,369	13,182	24,016	229	5,390	18,234
Remissions ...	...	12,001	10,335	...	189	8,453
Suspensions ...	223	874	10,448	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,146	307	3,238	229	1,276	1,375
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	3,925	8,406
Total for 1926-27 ...	2,334	2,598	16,628	...	670	14,392
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	5,07,986	14,54,892	22,11,221	1,570	8,511	50,282
Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ...	19,53,598	5,83,772	21,56,229	1,452	5,255	37,004

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband item.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,08,315	...	...	...	7,085	...	1,786	
...	31,061	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18,073	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	2,30,928	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	28,253	...	
10,396	...						
...		...	...	52	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,384	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
3,18,711	31,062	18,073	2,41,312	7,137	28,264	1,786	
			7,137	Over collections.			
			1,786	Non-tharavband items.			
			2,50,235	Total consolidated Gross Revenue collected.			
..	31,062						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18,073	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,41,312	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	28,264	...	
2,65,597	5,729	39,567	2,00,110	4,934	20,191	821	
			4,934	Over collections.			
			821	Non-tharavband items.			
			2,05,865	Total consolidated Gross Land Revenue collected.			
4,53,45,438	6,31,850	25,35,389	4,20,35,856	2,35,533	1,42,343	3,97,968	
4,49,39,148	16,31,649	41,76,965	3,90,78,445	2,50,585	52,084	4,36,799	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1927.	In the year.			Demands Suspended.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	13,02,239	14,67,362	1,15,930	40	34,136
2	Kaira	8,59,322	44,86,738	1,34,184	.....	3,331
3	Panch Mahals	73,356	1,36,789	27,180	.....	474
4	Broach	2,52,968	6,70,100	61,002	.....	1,717
5	Surat	2,794	250	979	.....	.....
6	Thana	26,355	11,463	7,608	4,900	.....
	Total ...	25,17,034	67,61,697	3,46,883	4,940	39,658

No. 11

—PRINCIPAL.

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1927-28.

overdue.			
Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1928.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
14,750	26,48,631	4,995	
2,292	52,10,871	14,440	
31	1,82,965	.....	
.....	8,62,066	3,827	
.....	2,065	.....	
.....	25,310	.....	
14,053	89,96,908	20,262	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1927.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	1,48,684	84,292	71,300	52
2	Kaira	12,662	1,09,437	92,149	.....
3	Panch Mahals	5,476	9,404	5,843	.....
4	Broach	5,019	21,197	13,617	.....
5	Surat	32	224	256	.....
6	Thana	159	1,620	1,415	67
	Total ...	1,71,872	2,26,174	1,14,580	119

No. 11—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1928.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
260	4,316	4,61,474	
1,537	440	99,940	
.....	19	9,037	The difference of Rs. 11 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in Dohad Division.
88	.....	12,699	
.....	.....	.....	
.....	310	310	Includes Rs. 13 on account of voluntary overpayments.
1,885	5,047	2,83,360	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1928.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1927.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1928.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 6.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	15,84,180	25,576	4,38,884	963	1,916	8,312	11,70,909	25,083	
2	East Khandesh ...	66,147	9,240	22,342	...	...	...	53,645	379	
3	West Khandesh ...	1,29,372	39,316	68,488	...	347	...	1,00,200	269	
4	Nasik ...	2,68,690	6,645	66,766	24	27	...	2,06,545	....	
5	Poona ...	7,37,142	24,445	2,15,150	10,157	6,023	18,139	5,36,280	6,805	
6	Satara ...	2,56,443	8,615	97,585	40	...	495	1,67,433	...	
7	Sholapur ...	4,48,545	1,305	68,536	2,027	1,430	469	84,286	588	
	Total ...	35,00,518*	1,16,742†	9,74,751	13,211	9,743	27,436	23,19,398	33,124	

* The difference of Rs. 43 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustments and correction in accounts.

† Include Rs. 1,094 on account of refunds.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1927.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1928.	Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	80,505	1,13,142	1,50,303	195	2,932	7,464	34,208	...
2	East Khandesh ...	575	4,396	4,606	...	...	...	365	8
3	West Khandesh ...	1,125	7,394	8,232	...	16	...	287	...
4	Nasik ...	14,211	17,278	20,841	...	...	...	10,648	...
5	Poona ...	1,02,883	66,869	1,08,306	74	2,518	9,600	61,322	321
6	Satara ...	14,198	18,797	32,742	...	...	...	253	68
7	Sholapur ...	2,754	17,366	14,803	283	...	63	5,034	58
	Total ...	2,16,291*	2,45,212	3,48,833	553	5,456	17,127	1,12,117	455

*The difference of Rs. 30 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustments and correction in accounts.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1928, for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1927.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	Rs. 3,45,631*	Rs. 29,897	Rs. 81,987	Rs. .....
2	Bijapur	12,62,548†	2,63,535	1,72,319	.....
3	Dharwar	1,34,041*	15,700	24,927	.....
4	Kanara	45,214	7,350	13,578	.....
5	Kolaba	3,847	342	988	.....
6	Ratnagiri	1,204	10,100	422	.....
	Total ...	17,92,485	3,26,924	2,94,221	.....
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	75,00,037	72,05,363	16,15,855	18,151
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1926-27	67,04,852	20,85,019	12,89,360	549

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1928.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum	Rs. 100	Rs. 3,658	Rs. 2,93,541	Rs. 1,201	
2	Bijapur	3,646	2,723	13,53,764	10,878	
3	Dharwar	2,112	.....	1,24,814	2,893	
4	Kanara	.....	.....	38,986	570	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	3,201	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	10,882	.....	
	Total ...	5,858	6,381	18,25,188	15,541	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	55,259	47,869	1,30,71,394	68,927	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1926-27	1,73,936	34,818	74,99,962	42,238	

* The difference between the closing balance as shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to an adjustment made during the year.

† Do. do. deduction of an overcollection in the previous year.

APPENDIX No. II—*concld.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1927.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	9,232*	24,624	32,166	.....
2	Bijapur	37,124*	88,781	98,995	.....
3	Dharwar	3,350*	9,767	11,120†	.....
4	Kanara	117	2,911	2,711	.....
5	Kolaba	.....	267	267	.....
6	Ratnagiri	33	57	90	.....
	Total ...	49,856	1,26,407	1,45,349	.....
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	4,38,019	5,97,793	6,08,762	672
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1926-27	4,40,727	5,13,016	5,02,858	12,948

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1928.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	.....	1,690	1,690	.....	
2	Bijapur	3,767	932	26,910	205	
3	Dharwar	1,693	.....	2,089	.....	
4	Kanara	.....	.....	317	.....	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	5,460	2,622	31,006	205	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	12,801	24,796	4,26,483	660	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1926-27	62,636	15,683	4,37,937	1,780	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to mistakes subsequently noticed and adjusted.

† Includes Rs. 92 on account of summary recoveries and voluntary payments.

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of areas in the districts of Northern,

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,120	6,797	890,493	121,136
2	Kaira ...	1,029,232	907	57,213	92,824
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,029,012	29,164	73,456	Others ... 30,143 Forest ... 212,205 242,348
4	Broach ...	939,202	84,254	114,832	55,146
5	Surat ...	1,058,434	99,090	56,807	Others ... 60,902 Forest ... 42,570 103,472
6	Thana ...	2,191,425	50,628	157,800	Others ... 81,500 Forest ... 916,684 998,184
	Total for 1927-28 ...	8,718,425	270,840	850,601	Others ... 442,651 Forest ... 1,171,469 1,614,110
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,229	11,504	332,089	Others ... 125,627 Forest ... 531,480
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,709	10,598	263,107	Others ... 102,742 Forest ... 414,714
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,184	15,955	654,376	Others ... 113,586 Forest ... 987,295
4	Nasik ...	3,771,584	15,936	260,807	Others ... 138,219 Forest ... 811,985
5	Poona ...	3,422,869	825	276,464	Others ... 137,489 Forest .. 431,546
6	Satara ...	3,142,208	9,677	231,423	Others ... 89,411 Forest ... 449,670
7	Sholapur ...	2,916,207	3,424	161,106	Others ... 101,898 Forest ... 116,149
	Total ...	23,884,990	67,919	2,179,363	Others ... 808,972 Forest ... 3,742,839

No. III.

Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for 1927-28.

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,884	80,033	247,159	1,115,003	106,843	402,272
348	14,856	57,079	338,223	81,723	341,059
343	30,337	206,394	98,814	173,276	174,880
183	17,940	41,353	407,376	29,720	187,398
711	21,902	2,615	631,364	37,261	105,212
3,805	8,276	500	851,247	8,351	112,634
6,774	173,344	555,100	3,487,027	437,174	1,323,455
504	37,100	46	2,554,830	14,976	634,082
1,890	51,396	913	1,771,886	36,811	254,652
743	138,138	22	1,050,623	378,632	141,614
1,531	59,318	244	1,986,347	94,670	402,527
32,766	14,096	391	1,885,080	16,575	627,637
1,114	19,204	2,007	1,423,354	6,163	911,185
1,337	12,939	244	2,093,401	56,848	379,861
39,885	332,191	3,867	12,753,721	604,675	3,351,558

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Land not available for Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ...	4,243
					Forest ...	593
	Total for 1927-28 ...	23,889,953	67,919	2,179,366	Others ...	813,215
					Forest ...	3,743,431
	Total for 1926-27 ...	23,889,904	67,941	2,178,657	Others ...	789,262
					Forest ...	3,769,684
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
1	Belgaum ...	2,867,090	34,826	88,800	Others ...	106,336
					Forest ...	447,522
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,988	18,883	121,637	Others ...	74,465
					Forest ...	176,220
3	Dharwar ...	2,879,505	12,418	60,332	Others ...	161,592
					Forest ...	240,631
4	Kanara ...	2,526,120	744	48,606	Others ...	22,600
					Forest ...	2,066,378
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,617	18,441	194,159	Others ...	36,325
					Forest ...	329,436
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,284	7,987	704,788	Others ...	18,397
					Forest ...	12,558
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	68	.....	
	Total for 1927-28 ...	15,881,816	93,299	1,218,385	Others ...	419,715
					Forest ...	3,272,745
						3,692,460
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.					
	NAME OF TALUKA.					
1	South Salsette ...	91,520	7,150	7,249	Others ...	17,480
					Forest ...	2,406
2	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,457	456	Others ...	374
					Forest ...	1,250
	Total for 1927-28 ...	98,630	8,607	7,705		21,510
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	48,588,824	440,665	4,256,057		9,884,726
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ...	48,558,166	434,309	4,249,228		9,885,511

No. III—*contd.*

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village sites or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
39,685	332,210	3,923	12,753,721	604,675	3,351,608
39,495	333,349	3,960	12,751,161	604,636	3,351,759
1,482	31,052	221	1,150,650	9,139	997,062
622	24,407	60	2,162,025	19,157	1,055,512
915	32,531	887	1,598,906	16,133	755,160
424	38,349	4,170	336,642	5,544	2,663
2,104	2,695	670	724,334	55	77,398
253	1,351	5,191	1,590,645	4,218	218,896
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
5,800	130,385	11,199	7,566,215	54,246	3,109,827
1,835	319	832	19,767	18	34,464
6	64	.....	3,483	17	3
1,841	383	832	23,250	35	34,467
54,300	636,322	571,054	23,820,213	1,096,130	7,819,357
53,172	642,616	572,964	23,818,819	1,093,740	7,807,807

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the *in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,686	1,14,121	2,352	74	6,852	885
Kaira	1,987	60,580	1,630	77	2,010	422
Panch Mahals	1,020	10,039	789	8	124	31
Broach	1,777	96,416	1,467	26	1,742	425
Surat	733	32,369	670	*792	40,457	9,321
Thana	2,849	1,02,293	2,524	313	11,334	1,837
Total ...	11,052	4,15,818	9,432	1,290	62,519	12,921
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	491	16,755	494	28	1,308	334
East Khandesh	1,096	28,668	976	172	4,547	1,042
West Khandesh	1,199	62,137	1,084	59	1,720	405
Nasik	232	9,060	223	286	7,316	1,610
Poona	1,771	43,598	1,500	208	4,219	820
Satara	125	1,811	72	112	1,400	269
Sholapur	73	2,451	67	33	1,213	206
Total ...	4,987	1,64,480	4,416	898	21,723	4,676

* The orders in Govt. memorandum No. 7259-B.—24, dated,

No. IV.

districts of Northern and Central Divisions ending 31st July 1928.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
10	1,547	43	80	3,906	1,163 0 0	2,522	...	...	...
1	86	7	12	402	103 0 0	359	...	...	...
1	7	3	4	196	26 0 0	32	...	...	...
5	240	...	8	123	18 0 0	36	...	...	...
351	25,255	2,857	56	6,649	1,624 0 0	5,491	1,620	5,476	10,581
6	2,008	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	29,143	3,564	160	11,276	2,934 0 0	8,440	1,620	5,476	10,581
104	9,246	2,181	100	12,130	8,698 0 0	6,931	66	53	694
9	301	206	3	57	39 0 0	54	...	...	...
1	141	145	8	102	111 0 0	98	...	...	...
15	1,370	1,145	5	125	45 0 0	52	...	...	...
20	499	305	65	936	732 0 0	506	52	40	895
11	613	38	4	23	14 0 0	10	...	...	...
8	83	...	8	133	220 0 0	105	...	...	...
168	12,253	4,020	193	13,506	9,859 0 0	7,756	118	93	1,589

23rd October 1928 are to be given effect to in the year 1928-29.

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	1,163 0 0	2,522	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	103 0 0	359	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	26 0 0	32	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	18 0 0	36	8	1,082	63
Surat	...	...	4 0 0	15	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,314 0 0	2,964	8	1,082	63
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	2,026 0 0	1,714	...	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	39 0 0	54	...	...	...
West Khandesh	...	...	78 0 0	74	...	...	...
Nasik	...	...	45 0 0	52	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	19 0 0	22	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	14 0 0	10	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	35 0 0	28	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2,256 0 0	1,954	...	...	...

No. IV—*contd.*

districts of Northern aal Central Divisions ending 31st July 1928—contd.

property, S. 155.

Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	A defaulter was arrested in Nadala, taluka Dhandhuka for arrears of Rs. 44-5-9 on 30th July 28 and was released on 6-8-28 when the arrears were paid up. Col. 9 is blank because the arrears were paid up before the property attached was sold.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
171	13	35	121	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
171	13	35	121	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the *in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	521	8,928 0 0	409 0 0	8,609	18,821 0 0	1,430 0 0
Bijapur	70	1,102 0 0	60 0 0	113	1,310 0 0	181 0 0
Dharwar	432	7,575 0 0	354 0 0	1,163	12,519 0 0	2,713 0 0
Kanara	34	494 0 0	28 0 0	3,675	28,317 0 0	3,684 0 0
Kolaba	943	13,685 0 0	610 0 0	544	8,732 0 0	544 0 0
Ratnagiri	60	1,415 0 0	56 0 0	344	3,857 0 0	712 0 0
Total ...	2,060	33,199 0 0	1,517 0 0	14,653	73,556 0 0	9,264 0 0
Bombay Suburban Division.						
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette	430	11,373 0 0	380 0 0	8	393 0 0	49 0 0
Ambernath	54	3,357 0 0	42 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total ...	484	14,730 0 0	422 0 0	8	393 0 0	49 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	19,083	6,28,227 0 0	15,787 0 0	16,849	1,58,191 0 0	26,910 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ...	19,098	5,17,318 12 7	16,074 8 0	9,763	1,41,930 0 0	22,514 0 0

No. IV—*concld.*

districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1928.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
...	.....	...	43	650	1 26 0	9	...	...	...
6	446	539	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
4	130	103	9	170	139 37 0	131	...	...	...
5	119	74	46	1,178	632 0 0	1,175	214	252	427
496	2,502	1,235	31	2,395	.....	.....	...	...	...
141	3,481	1,006	7	72	.....	72	...	...	...
652	6,678	2,957	136	4,465	773 23 0	1,387	214	252	427
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,193	48,074	10,541	489	29,247	13,566 23 0	17,583	1,952	5,821	12,597
742	19,107	3,242	311	11,666	8,720 0 0	9,222	292	191	2,354

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the in the revenue year

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	1 26 0	9
Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....	139 37 0	131
Kanara	123	350	295 0 0	574
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	123	350	436 23 0	714
Bombay Suburban Division.				
Name of the Taluka—South Salsette... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	123	350	4,006 23 0	5,632
Total for the Presidency proper for 1926-27 ...	189	70	3,759 0 0	5,403

No. 1V—*concld.*

districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1928—concld.

Other immovable property, S. 155.									
No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	319 0 0	17	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	319 0 0	17	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
9	1,401 0 0	80 0 0	185 0 0	13 0 0	35 0 0	121	...	.....	
10	429 12 6	42 0 12	285 15 0	3 0 8	2 2 0	74	...	.....	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

B—SIND

W. F. HUDSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. Season

The season during the year under report was far from satisfactory. The river commenced to rise late and fell early in September. In the month of June it fluctuated between 4·6 and 7·1 feet only and this slow rise in the early part of the inundation retarded the commencement of kharif cultivation operations to a considerable extent. The river however began to rise in July and reached the fair irrigating level of 13′ at Bukkur gauge on 26th and this level of 13′ and above was maintained for 21 days only as against forty-four days in the preceding year, thirty-two days in 1925 and fifty days in 1924 and forty-two days the average of the last three years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first reached on the 25th July and continued for a period of forty-seven days as against sixty-eight days in the preceding year, seventy-six days in 1925, eighty-six days in 1924 and seventy-seven days the average of the last three years. The highest readings at Bukkur and Kotri for the year were 15·3 feet on the 19th August and 21·5 feet on the 24th August respectively, as compared with 15·3 feet on the 21st August and 22·7 feet on the 17th August in the preceding year and the maximum levels of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet respectively. Subsequently the river went on declining and fell much below the irrigating level early in September and did not rise again, as a result of which the crops generally suffered from deficiency of water and there were heavy remissions on that account.

Locusts visited Sind again and caused damage to standing crops. A sum of Rs. 2,795 was spent during the year on extemporized measures taken to combat the pest and Government have under consideration the question of the adoption of more effective measures in future.

The calamities of the year did not end there. Owing to an excessive and unprecedented rainfall in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts in the end of July, serious floods occurred in those districts and caused widespread destruction of kharif crops and loss of cattle and house and other property. A large number of persons were thereby rendered homeless. Floods also occurred in the Karachi District but the damage caused there was not so great as in the above two districts. After the floods and apparently in consequence of them a terrible pest known as "Mahlo" did considerable damage to the crops in the Tando division of the Hyderabad District and the Shahbunder division of the Karachi District. Government immediately adopted relief measures on a very extensive scale, *viz.*, grant of takavi loans, free grants of money from provincial revenues, free grants of timber from forests and Government waste lands, and liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue.

A Flood Relief Fund was also started under the presidency of the Commissioner to relieve the distress of the people. In short all possible measures which will be described in detail under "floods" in the paragraph on "special matters" were taken to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. This year's crops too will, it is hoped, tend to mitigate considerably the hardship caused to the sufferers by the floods of the previous season.

In the flooded tracts, as was natural, the cultivation in rabi increased and the rabi crops were fairly good. Elsewhere the rabi crops did not fare well owing to the poor inundation. Scanty rainfall in the Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts was also responsible for contraction in the area under rabi crop in those districts.

Public health was on the whole good. After heavy rains and the floods of the last year, a wide spread epidemic of malaria was expected in the flooded tracts. It did not however assume a serious aspect partly on account of the timely measures taken by Government to combat it and partly because of the early arrival of a set of the seasonal winds from the north. Touring Medical Officers were appointed by Government in the affected tracts, and did useful and effective work. In the Thar Parkar District alone, as many as 21,820 cases of malaria were treated by the Medical Officers. Large quantities of quinine were freely distributed by Government and District Local Boards as usual.

Influenza made its appearance in some of the villages of the Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts but it was of a mild type. Small-pox broke out in a number of villages in the whole of Sind but the incidence was normal. Some pneumonia cases also occurred in the Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts but the mortality was insignificant. Cholera broke out in the Ratodero Taluka of the Larkana District but there was no mortality. It is gratifying to note that no death at all occurred from plague during the year.

The year under report was on the whole not favourable for the cattle. In the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, a large number of cattle died from the effects of exposure to excessive rainfall and heavy winds, and in the Guni Taluka of the Hyderabad District, there was a shortage of fodder on account of the damage to the rice crops by mahlo, and fodder had to be sent for from other parts. Owing to the poor inundation and the scanty rainfall scarcity of fodder was also felt in the Rohri division and the Ubauro Taluka of the Sukkur District and the Nawabshah division of the Nawabshah District. In the Rohri division grass was imported from the Khairpur and Bahawalpur States. In the Thar Parkar District, however, after the rains fodder became abundant and the condition of cattle that survived the exposure improved.

The total mortality reported amongst cattle from contagious diseases also increased from 4,197 in the previous year to 4,682 in the year under report and this increase was mainly due to an outbreak of rinderpest in the Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and Sukkur districts. The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest was 13,460 as against 9,124 in the previous year.

2. Gross Revenue

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of 1·87 lakhs of rupees over the preceding year's figures. The increase has occurred only in the Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana Districts, the remaining districts all showing a decrease. The Larkana District shows an increase of Rs. 2·26 lakhs and the Upper Sind Frontier 1·28 lakhs, the reason for the enhancement being that a greater area of land paying higher rates of assessment, *viz.*, rice was brought under cultivation in the hope of good water supply which however turned to be deficient. The decrease in other districts is, of course, due to the badness of the season which reduced the area under crops paying the higher rates of assessment.

3. Alienations

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of Rs. ·12 lakhs over the figures of the previous year. It is shared by the districts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Karachi and Larkana. The largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. ·12 lakhs occurs in the Hyderabad District. The increases in the districts of Thar Parkar, Karachi and Larkana and the decreases in the districts of Nawabshah, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier are small and call for no comments.

4. Net Government Revenue

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 3·08 lakhs over the previous year's figures. This decrease is shared by all districts except Karachi and Thar Parkar districts and is mainly ascribed to a falling off in cultivation. Taking the districts individually, Upper Sind Frontier shows the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. ·87 lakh. In the Sukkur and Larkana districts the decrease amounts to Rs. ·76 lakh and ·64 lakh, respectively, and in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts to Rs. ·84 lakh and ·49 lakh, respectively. On the other hand, the increase of Rs. ·17 lakh and ·35 lakh in the Thar Parkar and Karachi districts is attributed to enhanced rabi cultivation on account of heavy rains.

5. Fluctuating Miscellaneous Revenue

(Column 12 of Appendix I)

There is a net decrease of Rs. ·30 lakh under this head on the preceding year's figures. It is contributed to by all districts except Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier, which only show an increase. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier is small and calls for no comment. The increase in the Thar Parkar District, however, amounts to Rs. ·87 lakh and is attributed mainly to larger receipts from fines for unauthorised cultivation. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. ·52 lakh in

the Nawabshah District ascribed mainly to decreased realization from fines for unauthorized cultivation and smaller receipts from occupancy prices of building sites. The decreases of Rs. ·30, Rs. ·14, Rs. ·02 lakhs respectively in the districts of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Karachi were also due mainly to the same causes. The decrease of Rs. ·10 lakh in the Larkana District was due partly to the same causes and partly to smaller receipts from notice fees under section 152 and penalties under section 148, Land Revenue Code.

6. Remissions

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 15·62 lakhs against Rs. 5·48 lakhs in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 10·14 lakhs is shared by all districts. Out of the total amount of remission, Rs. 6·95 lakhs were due to floods and Rs. 4·95 lakhs due to deficiency of water supply as against Rs. 3·24 lakhs and 1·11 lakhs in the preceding year. The remissions due to floods occurred chiefly in the Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Karachi districts where the crops were damaged by heavy rain and the consequent floods. The other principal causes of remissions are also shown below in comparison with the preceding year's figures.

	1926-27	1927-28
	Rs.	Rs.
Locusts and other insects .	1·61 lakhs.	2·52 lakhs
Frost and adverse winds ..	·36 lakh	·73 lakh
Kalar	·22 lakh	·10 lakh

7. Suspensions

(Column 25 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 2·77 lakhs as against Rs. ·93 lakh in the preceding year. Out of this amount Rs. 2·46 lakhs relate to the year under report and Rs. ·31 lakh to previous year.

8. Revenue for Collection

(Column 23 minus *Columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I)*

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 98·36 lakhs against Rs. 112·52 lakhs, in the previous year.

9. Collections

(Column 26 of Appendix I)

The total collections were very satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 97·93 lakhs or 99·55 per cent. of the demand.

The percentage of collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

Upper Sind Frontier	100
Sukkur	100
Larkana	99·96
Nawabshah	100
Hyderabad	99·87
Thar Parkar	99·40
Karachi	95·94

10. Balances

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3·20 lakhs as against Rs. 1·85 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. ·01 lakh have since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 3·19 lakhs of which Rs. ·47 lakh relate to former years and Rs. 2·72 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

—	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Under suspension ..	2·45 lakhs	·26 lakh	2·71 lakhs
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	·01 ,,	·08 ,,	·09 ,,
(*c*) Under legal process ..	·26 ,,	·11 ,,	·37 ,,
(d) Under correspondence for remission	..	·02 ,,	·02 ,,
	2·72 lakhs	·47 lakh	3·19 lakhs

The figures under (*a*) show a net increase of Rs. 1·81 lakhs over the figures of the preceding year. The increase in this respect is mainly confined to Thar Parkar and Karachi districts where on account of damage caused by the excessive rainfall and the consequent floods postponements had to be granted liberally. The arrears from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind show a further decrease from Rs. ·13 lakh to Rs. ·09 lakh during the year under report. The unauthorized arrears under head (*c*) amount to Rs. ·37 lakh as against Rs. ·56 lakh in the preceding year.

11. Takavi

(Appendix II)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1928 amounted to Rs. 28·74 lakhs as against Rs. 7·15 lakhs in the preceding year. Of the former, Rs. 2·41 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs.23·38 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. 2·95 lakhs under the non-Agriculturists' Loans Act. With the exception of Rs. ·39 lakh only, the entire increase of Rs. 21·59 lakhs

over the preceding year's figures occurred in the three districts of Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi, which suffered from the floods due to heavy rainfall and where on that account liberal grants of takavi were made. The increase in the remaining districts is small and calls for no comment.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 43·81 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 17·84 in the previous year, Rs. 12·59 lakhs fell due for collection during the year, of which Rs. 4·46 lakhs or 35·42 per cent. were collected and ·04 lakh were written off, leaving a balance of 8·9 lakhs which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs.
Unauthorized arrears	1·81 lakhs.
Authorized	6·00 ,,
Due from the Manager and Court of Wards	·28 ,,
	8· 9 lakhs.

In addition to the above collections, Rs. ·01 lakh were collected on account of future years, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 4·47 lakhs.

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above were Rs. 1·81 lakhs as against Rs. 1·31 lakhs in the preceding year, the increase being mainly confined to Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts which suffered from the floods of that year. The suspensions also rose from Rs. 1·08 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs during the year, the increase principally occurring in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts where on account of damage by heavy rainfall, suspensions were granted on a liberal scale. The arrears due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind also increased from Rs. ·23 lakh to ·28 lakh.

Out of a sum of Rs. ·32 lakh shown as irrecoverable in column 10, Rs. ·31 lakh pertain to the Larkana District and the Commissioner in Sind has already in his endorsement No. 14736-B dated the 6th July 1928 recommended for reasons shown therein the writing off of this latter amount.

The information required by paragraph 5 of Government of India No. 2156-321-7 of 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of the agricultural loan business is embodied in the accompanying statement.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory except in the Hyderabad District where on account of the heavy work owing to floods and the water-logging of the country, the Mukhtiarkars could not inspect an adequate number of works. They have, however, been asked by the Collector to inspect the remaining works during the current year as far as possible. In all, 49 cases of misuse of takavi were detected during the year. Out of them in 16 cases, the loans have been recovered and in the remaining cases steps have been taken for their recovery. Seven cases in which the works for which the loans were advanced were not completed within the time allowed, also came to notice. In one case, the recovery of the loan has been made and in the remaining cases, orders have been issued for recovery of the loans advanced.

12. Coercive Processes

(Appendix III)

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, in all districts except Karachi. No action was taken under section 148, Land Revenue Code, in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. In the remaining districts of Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Karachi the number of individuals proceeded against was respectively 7, 57, 402 and 56 and the total amount of fine imposed in these districts was Rs. 1,550.

The number of individuals proceeded against under section 154, Land Revenue Code, fell from 85 to 54 in the year under report. Forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were resorted to in 99 cases as against 784 cases in the preceding year. In no case was action taken under section 155, Land Revenue Code. Action under section 157 was taken in 3 cases as against 2 in the preceding year.

13. Area

(Appendix IV)

There is a net increase of 686 acres only in the total area of the province (column 3). It was due to survey operations and the formation of alluvial lands.

Column 4 (unassessed culturable land) shows a net decrease of 22,304 acres, which is shared by all districts except Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. The decrease is mostly confined to Hyderabad, Karachi and Thar Parkar districts where more eksali cultivation was undertaken on account of the heavy rains. Besides an area of 9,584 acres was made kabuli on the desert side of the Thar Parkar District. The increase of 6,812 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier District and of 5,995 acres in the Larkana District was mostly due to diminished cultivation.

Under the head unculturable land (column 5), there is a net increase of 31,105 acres which is shared by all districts except Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier. Taking the districts individually, the largest increase, *viz.*, 16,883 acres, occurs in the Nawabshah District and is attributed partly to the transfer of some surveyed lands to the head "unculturable" and partly to the erosion of land by the river and rectification of mistakes. Next comes the Hyderabad District which shows an increase of 14,884 acres, mostly due to errors in last year's figures. The increase of 2,892 acres in the Sukkur District is mainly due to formation of new kachas and less eksali cultivation. The increase of 1,447 acres in the district of Larkana and of 1,774 acres in the Thar Parkar District was principally due to less cultivation. The Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi districts on the other hand showed a decrease. In the former, it was due to the transfer of certain kacha lands to Sukkur District and in the latter due to increase in khas-mokal cultivation.

The subjoined table shows the area taken up permanently and that relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District.	Area taken up.			Area relinquished.
	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	995	13	1,008	122
Sukkur	2,390	28	2,418	740
Larkana	56	....	56	....
Nawabshah	253	4	257	....
Hyderabad	2,690	82	2,772	5
Thar Parkar	2,608	9,584	12,192	....
Karachi	3,289	5	3,294	....
Total for 1927-28 ..	12,281	9,716	21,997	867
Total for 1926-27 ..	16,179	12,804	28,983	907

The area taken up during the year under report was 21,997 acres as against an area of 28,983 acres in the preceding year. It however does not include the area given out in the Barrage zone by the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme. The difference of 6,986 acres between the area given out this year and the preceding year is due to restriction imposed on the grant of land on several canals within the non-Barrage area.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294 dated the 20th November 1899, is given in the subjoined statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land sold by auction.	
		Area.	Amount obtained.	Area.	Amount obtained.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	102	783	3,930	..	..
Sukkur	33	2,153	7,125	..	..
Larkana	43	2	8	..	..
Nawabshah	191	31	2,738	..	..
Hyderabad	....	2,127	4,084	..	..
Thar Parkar	11,745	88	296	114	1,538
Karachi	67	3,144	7,414	..	..
Total ..	12,181	8,328	25,595	114	1,538

The difference of 1,374 acres between the total area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table represents the fallow-forfeited or erroneously forfeited lands restored to the original occupants, the lands given in exchange or in compensation and the lands forfeited for violation of the terms of restricted tenure regranted to the original occupants.

Of the total area granted free of malkano, 11,742 acres were given out on restricted tenure in the desert tract of the Thar Parkar District. The remaining area is too small to call for any remarks.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auction amounted to Rs. 27,133 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 3-3-0 as against Rs. 3-2-0 in the preceding year.

14. Trade and Industries

There was a slight increase of 1 per cent. only in the maritime trade of the port of Karachi as compared with the preceding year. The aggregate value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, amounted to Rs. 76·48 crores as against 75·43 crores in the preceding year. Of this total, the foreign trade contributed Rs. 59·32 crores and the coasting trade Rs. 17·16 crores.

Under foreign trade there was in contrast with the preceding year an increase in exports and a decrease in imports, the total value of exports rising from 26·60 crores to Rs. 28·77 crores, *i.e.*, by 8 per cent. and that of imports falling from Rs. 31·43 crores to Rs. 30·55 crores, *i.e.*, by 3 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly due to the revival of shipments of wheat, which rose from 168,769 tons valued at 2·58 crores of rupees to 297,479 tons valued at 4·35 crores of rupees.

The decrease in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton manufactured goods and sugar, the two leading commodities of the market. During the year cotton goods worth Rs. 8·98 crores and sugar worth Rs. 2·96 crores only were imported as against 10·31 crores and 5·31 crores respectively in the preceding year. Large stocks of these commodities left with the merchants at the close of the preceding year coupled with the instability of price were mainly responsible for the decline in the import trade of these commodities.

The local trade also continued to be slack as in the previous year on account of the tightness of the money market and the failure of crops caused by floods.

The industrial life of the people was no better than in the preceding year. Six new rice husking factories were opened during the year but 9 out of those that existed at the close of the preceding year were closed down. The factories that remained were also not fully employed owing to the poor outturn of rice. The wheat grinding factories worked well as usual. The cotton ginning and pressing factories did not fare well. They had not sufficient work on account of the decrease in the cultivation of cotton.

The sugarcane pressing industry which is carried on on a small scale functioned as usual. The leather tannery at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District continued to work satisfactorily. There is no likelihood of the

expansion of the indigenous cloth weaving industry so long as the methods employed continue to be primitive and crude.

The silken cloth industry at Rohri in the Sukkur District continued to do well, though the Arora Silk Factory, which had got into financial difficulties for some time past, closed down. The coarse woollen cloth industry maintains its position. The cloth is consumed locally.

The dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, pangrass, metal work and soap continued on their usual lines. Public motor services are largely on the increase and have facilitated traffic to a considerable extent.

The co-operative movement is getting popular with the public, who have begun to realize the advantages of the movement. The progress of the movement has been satisfactory.

15. Prices

The price of wheat during the year was, except in the Hyderabad District, lower than in the preceding year. The world production of this commodity during the previous year was ample and this caused a keen competition among the exporting countries with the result that the prices were forced downwards. The increase in the price of wheat in the Hyderabad District was apparently due to the damage of crops by the rainfall and the consequent floods.

As regards other cereals there was no appreciable change in prices except in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts where they showed an upward tendency due mainly to poor crops on account of damage caused by rainfall and floods. Cotton commanded good prices owing to less production.

Fodder was dearer than in the previous year.

The prices of imported cloth and sugar were lower than those of the preceding year.

16. Labour and Wages

Wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained almost the same except in the mofussil area of the Karachi District where there was some fall in the wages owing to failure of crops and the consequent increase of labour supply. There was no appreciable change in the rates of cart and camel hire except in the Larkana District where there was a slight increase due apparently to Barrage operations.

Owing to rains in the desert tract of the Thar Parkar District, there was less emigration of Tharis to other parts of Sind. The Karachi city supply was as usual supplemented by immigration from Cutch and other parts.

The sweepers of the Tatta Municipality went on strike, their grievances being inadequate pay. The strike had no political significance. The relations between the zamindar and hari are normal and satisfactory.

17. Special Matters

Floods

During the year under report abnormal and unprecedented rains fell in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts. The rain water combined

with canal water caused disastrous floods in the country, resulting in considerable loss of crops and cattle and great damage to houses and other property. The figures shown below represent roughly the losses suffered by the people by the floods :—

	Rs.
Thar Parkar District	69,79,000
Hyderabad District	30,84,500
Total ..	1,00,63,500

Floods also occurred in the Karachi District but the losses suffered by the people in that district were not so great as in the above two districts where special relief measures were necessary to provide the indigent sufferers with food, clothing and the means of rebuilding their dwellings. Government immediately came to the rescue of the people. It authorized the Collectors of Thar Parkar and Hyderabad to proceed at once with takavi grants to the flood-stricken people for the restoration of their lands, purchase of seed, and building of houses. An aggregate sum of Rs. 28,93,065 was advanced to both the agriculturists and non-agriculturists in both the districts as under :—

——	For house construction and repairs	Other objects	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad	1,78,213	7,16,525	8,94,738
Thar Parkar	9,83,170	10,15,157	19,98,327
Total ..	11,61,383	17,31,682	28,93,065

Government remitted interest for one year on all loans excepting for house building and house repairing advanced prior to 1st October 1927. The loans advanced for seed for dubari crops in lands in which the kharif crops were destroyed by floods were also exempted from interest. Besides, a large sum of takavi was sanctioned by Government for distribution through the Co-operative Department in both the districts. The people of the Thar Parkar District however desired payment through the Revenue Department and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of the amount allotted to the Co-operative Department was surrendered by the Registrar for distribution through the Revenue Department.

The Collectors were also authorized to incur necessary expenditure from provincial revenues till charitable funds were available for relief of distress by supply of food, clothing and shelter and a sum of Rs. 5,242 was actually spent on that score. The Commissioner organized a Sind Flood Relief Fund to help the sufferers and the public made a generous response to it. The total collection (including Rs. 75,000 generously given by the Central Flood Relief Committee, Bombay) amounted to about Rs. 2,50,737, out of which Rs. 84,072 were spent in the Hyderabad

District and Rs. 1,19,913 in the Thar Parkar District as detailed in the accompanying statement.

Government also contributed 2 lakhs of rupees for free grants to the sufferers for rebuilding houses and purchase of cattle. The amount was spent as under :—

	For house reconstruction	For purchase of cattle	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad	24,850	75,150	1,00,000
Thar Parkar	32,128	67,872	1,00,000
Total ..	56,978	1,43,022	2,00,000

The people were also allowed to cut wood and grass from Government waste lands and forests for rebuilding and repairing houses free of payment.

In addition to the above relief measures remissions and suspensions, both of land revenue and takavi, were granted liberally. Touring Medical Officers were also appointed to combat the malaria pest which generally follows the floods. All possible measures were therefore taken by Government to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers.

Private enterprise was also not lacking in this respect. The People's Flood Relief Committee was formed immediately after the floods for adopting necessary measures to mitigate the distress in the flood-affected areas. The members of this committee and other workers have done excellent work in this direction. The committee distributed Rs. 35,000 as cash doles and opened shops at which grain for food and seed and clothing were supplied to the sufferers at cheap rates and the net loss in running these shops amounted to Rs. 1,07,000. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was also distributed free by that committee solely for the purpose of reconstruction of houses. Rs. 1,400 were spent by them on the purchase of quinine and other medicines to combat the out-break of malaria pest. For all this expenditure the committee was financed to the extent of Rs. 2,10,000 by the Bombay Central Relief Committee and was paid Rs. 10,000 from the Sind Flood Relief Fund and the balance was raised by them mainly from Sind.

The committee also undertook to import fodder and sell it at cheap rates in the Tando division of the Hyderabad District where fodder scarcity was felt. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was paid to them from the Sind Flood Relief Fund for this purpose. The net loss in working the scheme amounted to Rs. 11,570 and the balance was returned by the committee to the Relief Fund.

In the Karachi District too, where some damage was caused by the floods and disease called " ruro " in the Shahbunder and Tatta talukas, the following relief measures were adopted to relieve the distress :—

(1) Liberal grant of takavi under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.
(2) Free grant of timber in the Sujawal Taluka.
(3) General postponement of kharif second instalment in Shahbunder division and liberal suspension of other land revenue and takavi loans.

(4) Liberal remissions.
(5) Doles to the sufferers amounting to Rs. 3,000 from the District Relief Fund.
(6) Opening of 4 private cheap grain shops.

Statement showing expenditure incurred under the various heads from the Sind Flood Relief Fund

District.	Repairs to buildings	Plough cattle	Beasts of burden	Supply of grain	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thar Parkar	16,793	1,000	..	1,242	80,706
Hyderabad	43,657	26,386	1,491	295	588
Total ..	60,450	27,386	1,491	1,537	81,294

District.	Medicine and warm clothes	Fodder	Cheap grain shops	Miscellaneous	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thar Parkar	10,172	..	10,000	..	1,19,913
Hyderabad	..	11,570	..	120	84,107
Total ..	10,172	11,570	10,000	120	2,04,020

Cattle Supply Committee

A committee consisting of both official and non-official members with Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme, as the chairman has been appointed by Government to examine the question of the sufficiency and quality of cattle in Sind with special reference to the changes in cultivation as a result of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage. An inquiry of this sort will undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to the agriculturists and other people.

Fallow Rules Committee

Government in their resolution No. L.C.-1348 dated the 14th November 1927, passed orders on the report of the committee appointed by them in the year 1925, to examine the fallow rules in Sind and to consider the question of the restoration of the fallow-forfeited lands to the original holders. It is believed that the orders issued have been received with satisfaction by the public. In pursuance of these orders, a beginning has already been made for the restoration of fallow-forfeited and *mohag* lands in the Barrage area at a concessional rate of Rs. 15 per acre and the remaining area will be given out by the Revenue Officer in due course.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
				Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam				Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	35,99,014	13,05,586	1,26,547	7,23,968	373
Sukkur ...	694	28	54,89,706	13,72,632	4,60,852	22,49,498	1,954
Larkana ...	733	21	75,75,057	14,91,666	8,49,394	26,96,555	1,043
Nawabshah ...	756	12	50,44,375	20,42,373	1,71,725	13,06,519	6,074
Hyderabad ...	861	68	61,06,252	13,80,314	5,03,718	25,10,795	800
Thar Parkar ...	960	2	60,74,409	25,66,691	91,157	20,14,637	10,334
Karachi ...	804	10	51,56,654	5,82,192	1,52,556	32,81,297	1,520
Total for 1927-1928 ...	5,236	146	3,90,45,467	1,07,41,474	23,55,949	1,47,83,269*	22,098
Total for 1926-1927 ...	5,236	146	3,88,58,704	1,01,60,312	23,43,910	1,48,78,312	24,776

	Rs.
*Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	43,03,013
Assessment on unassessed land	1,04,80,256
Total ...	1,47,83,269

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1928

Remaining fixed		Revenue for collection		Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13) (14)
Agricultural								
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands	Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
13,88,658	4,393	1,754	47,735	36,043	...	4,752	.....	14,73,831
							Remissions ...	89,147
							Suspensions ...	152
							Collections ...	13,84,532
							Unauthorized...	.....
13,15,337	19,208	28,960	41,265	51,054	...	19,068	.....	14,36,756
							Remissions ...	2,12,795
							Suspensions ...	426
							Collections ...	12,23,535
							Unauthorized...	.....
24,12,517	16,511	11,909	95,442	53,381	...	15,949	.....	25,73,811
							Remissions ...	1,80,737
							Suspensions ...	5,006
							Collections ...	23,87,927
							Unauthorized...	141
14,51,517	9,899	4,339	51,929	53,799	...	9 868	.....	15,61,615
							Remissions ...	1,27,731
							Suspensions ...	3,005
							Collections ...	14,30,879
							Unauthorized...	.....
16,03,660	95,963	8,998	2,004	59,116	...	95,697	.....	16,74,044
							Remissions ...	4,08,228
							Suspensions ...	9,970
							Collections ...	12,54,608
							Unauthorized...	1,238
13,47,363	5,064	3,806	35,359	1,68,542	...	4,614	.....	15,55,518
							Remissions ...	2,70,770
							Suspensions ...	59,247
							Collections ...	12,21,946
							Unauthorized...	3,555
10,03,342	5,552	69,734	60,461	79,961	...	5,551	.....	12,13,499
							Remissions ...	2,58,454
							Suspensions ...	1,67,956
							Collections ...	7,64,183
							Unauthorized...	22,906
1,05,22,394	1,56,590	1,29,500	3,34,193	5,01,896	...	1,55,499	.....	1,14,89,074
							Remissions ...	15,47,862
							Suspensions ...	2,45,762
							Collections ...	97,67,610
							Unauthorized...	27,840
1,07,85,123	2,32,055	1,32,962	3,01,254	5,31,815	...	2,30,908	.....	1,17,52,301
							Remissions ...	5,38,642
							Suspensions ...	67,549
							Collections ...	1,10,69,972
							Unauthorized...	76,138

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other year's	Year 1925-26	Year 1926-27	Other year's	Year 1925-26	Year 1926-27
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	158	159	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	158	159	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur ...	2,790	46	2,723	.....	1	2,058
	.....	.....	823	.....	.....	.....
	1,719	37	1,063	.....	.....	.....
	1,071	9	837	.....	1	2,051
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Larkana ...	280	90	1,421	266	8	759
	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	123
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	.....	90	1,203	239	.....	107
	280	.....	.....	27	3	525
Nawabshah ...	2,728	479	8,322	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	.....
	2,182	79	1,378	.....	.....	.....
	546	400	6,437	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	5,275	8,083	18,666	22	25	5,546
	.....	.....	4,469	.....	.....	321
	.....	201	2,131	.....	.....	.....
	5,275	7,882	12,066	22	25	4,813
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412
Thar Parkar ...	.....	1,610	20,652	337	4,970	48,729
	.....	.....	5,334	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	4,718	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1,610	9,017	135	3,689	47,654
	.....	.....	1,583	202	1,281	1,075
Karachi ...	1,812	2,087	15,606	7,726	3,049	19,046
	.....	.....	.....	1,660	.....	197
	1,556	1,703	12,830	407	.....	838
	256	155	2,736	1,847	1,621	13,213
	.....	229	40	3,812	1,428	4,798
Total for 1927-1928 ...	12,885	12,553	67,549	8,351	8,048	76,138
	.....	.....	11,351	1,660	.....	641
	5,457	2,020	22,120	407	.....	842
	7,148	10,304	32,455	2,243	5,311	67,898
	280	229	1,623	4,041	2,737	6,817
Total for 1926-1927 ...	10,669	12,686	2,325	9,015	5,092	20,737
	.....	643	6,563	1,459	109	342
	5,086	6,950	12,354	559	290	199
	5,032	5,093	61,062	1,383	2,507	14,494
	551	.....	2,346	5,614	2,186	5,702

No. I—*contd.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-kharaoband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
14,74,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	89,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	13,84,849	987	.....	2,973	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14,44,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,13,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,27,504	3,892	.....	6,636	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
25,76,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,81,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	23,89,566	4,019	.....	4,010	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	967	.....	
16,73,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,28,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	6,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	14,38,262	4,391	.....	4,136	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17,11,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4,13,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	12,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,84,666	7,392	.....	8,028	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675	.....	
16,31,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,76,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	63,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,84,051	5,993	.....	6,236	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,696	.....	
12,62,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,60,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,85,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	7,84,011	6,107	.....	4,491	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,213	.....	
1,16,74,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	15,61,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,76,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	97,92,909*	32,781	.....	36,510†	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,567	.....	
1,18,92,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,47,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	92,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,11,59,543	32,625	.....	76,419	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,537	.....	

*Collections before 1st April 1928 ...	Rs. 39,76,472	†Collections before 1st April 1928 ...	Rs. 22,387
Collections after 1st April 1928 ...	58,16,437	Collections after 1st April 1928 ...	14,123
Total ...	97,92,909	Total ...	36,510

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances and interest for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1927	Amount debited during the year	Totals columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal ...	46,875	27,450	74,325	40,225	31,911*	...	31,911
	Interest† ...	4,319†	2,167	6,486	3,570	2,874	...	2,874
Sukkur ...	Principal ...	2,36,975	66,660	3,07,035	1,10,840	67,895	69	67,964
	Interest ...	47,606	13,759	61,365	26,257	17,912	42	17,954
Larkana ...	Principal ...	1,38,494‡	...	1,38,494	86,941	31,409	...	31,409
	Interest ...	29,737§	6,295	36,032	22,559	9,369	731	10,100
Nawabshah .	Principal ...	89,910	39,910	1,29,820	43,788	36,739	88	36,827
	Interest ...	1,510	13,591	15,101	11,789	10,034	...	10,034
Hyderabad...	Principal ...	1,24,142	8,05,626	9,29,768	1,26,185	80,164‖	...	80,164
	Interest ...	9,128	55,178	64,306	6,335	3,945¶	...	3,945
Thar Parkar.	Principal ...	5,07,610	17,13,853	22,21,463	6,47,149	1,19,875	415	1,20,290
	Interest ...	...	10,437	10,437	10,437	10,437	...	10,437
Karachi ...	Principal....	1,26,840	2,21,130	3,47,970	98,082	19,422	1,607	21,029
	Interest ...	17,086	25,543	42,629	25,247	5,286	782	6,068
Total ...	Principal ...	12,70,846	28,74,029	41,44,875	11,53,210	3,87,415	2,179	3,89,594
	Interest ...	1,09,386	1,26,970	2,36,356	1,06,194	59,857	1,555	61,412
Grand total ...	.....	13,80,232	30,00,999	43,81,231	12,59,404	4,47,272	3,734	4,51,006

No. II

districts in the Province of Sind for the year 1927-28

Balance on 30th September			Arrears			Remarks
Recoverable	Irrecoverable	Total	Unauthorised	Authorised	Due by Manager	
9	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
42,414	.....	42,414	.....	.....	8,564	*Includes Rs. 250 collections of the furture years.
3,612	...	3,612	.....	.....	696	
2,35,071	...	2,35,071	9,538	28,366	4,972	†As sum of Rs. 14 has been deducted from the last year's balance as Rs. 250 on accounts of principal were paid before the due date.
43,411	...	43,411	1,526	3,948	2,829	
83,303	23,782	1,07,085	52,346	2,628	558	‡Includes Rs. 607 representing certain amounts written off in previous years and since recovered and Rs. 29 shown less in last year's return.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18,564	7,368	25,932	11,567	751	141	
92,993	...	92,993	.....	5,275	1,686	§Excludes Rs. 311 shown in excess in last year's return.
5,067	...	5,067	.....	1,430	325	
8,49,604	...	8,49,604	26,082	21,198	11	‖Includes Rs. 1,270 collections of furture years.
60,361	...	60,361	1,847	549	1	¶Includes Rs. 7 collections of future years.
21,01,173	...	21,01,173	44,869	4,79,507	2,483	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,26,411	530	3,26,941	25,080	47,616	4,357	
36,179	382	36,561	8,701	8,878	1,600	
37,30,969	24,312	37,55,281	1,57,915	5,84,590	22,631	
1,67,194	7,750	1,74,944	23,641	15,556	5,592	
38,98,163	32,062	39,30,225	1,81,556	6,00,146	28,223	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District	Notice			Fine under Section 148		
	Number issued	For how much arrears	Fees to be recovered	Number of Kabzedars	For how much arrears	Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,465	3,43,054	4,049	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	11,254	2,25,237	9,691	7	756	82
Larkana	15,693	3,12,510	12,588	67	2,423	393
Nawabshah	6,097	2,23,301	6,127	402	12,693	946
Hyderabad	15,925	5,10,437	15,296	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	16,278	5,03,388	13,737	.....	.....	.....
Karachi	10,135	1,10,910	9,660	66	6,588	130
Total ...	79,846	25,28,813	71,098	622	23,459	1,550

No. III

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1928

Number of Kubzedars	Distraint Moveables		Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
	For how much arrears	Sale-proceeds	Number of cases	Arrears	Area	Assessment	Sold: Area
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
3	142	185	6	154	91	154	.....
8	237	163	20	1,951	590	1,706	.....
5	1,276	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	609	134	11	336	137	366	.....
32	6,248	1,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	24	14	62	3,925	572	1,358	79
54	8,640	2,063	99	6,396	1,390	3,684	79

APPENDIX

District	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 163, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government Waste		Other
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure				
	Assessment	Proceeds	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Number of cases
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	91	154	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	590	1,706	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	...	...	103	276	34	90	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karachi ...	57	853	..	...	493	1,301	.....
Total ...	57	853	103	276	1,208	3,251	.....

No. III.

Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code							Arrest and imprisonment, Section 167, L. R. Code	Remarks
			Sold					
Arrears	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Proceeds	Bought in by Government		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

APPENDIX.

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	District	Gross area	Deduct					
			Unassessed culturable	Not available for cultivation				
				Uncultivable	Assigned for special and public uses		Land eroded by river	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites
					Forests	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,723,050	174,437	329,104	30,723	26,238	93,730	240
2	Sukkur ...	3,603,201	545,216	1,384,387	267,793	40,988	66,881	719
3	Larkana ...	3,243,014	674,198	701,192	57,790	53,698	49,267	720
4	Nawabshah ...	2,498,793	138,593	612,068	92,480	52,681	70,450	429
5	Hyderabad ...	2,834,918	538,222	411,566	71,862	51,175	...	376
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,090	1,485,364	4,485,513	42,247	59,116	...	88
7	Karachi ...	7,539,132	1,057,116	5,148,761	176,606	90,879	36,210	2,449
	Total for 1927-1928.	30,169,395	4,608,146	13,021,591	748,701	374,775	316,538	5,039
	Total for 1926-1927.	30,169,209	4,630,450	12,990,486	749,619	382,259	324,097	3,539

No. IV

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1928

Culturable assessed		Remaining occupied land						Remarks
		Government						
		Ordinary		Restricted		Bigoti	Alienated	
Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
97,837	150	304,664	431,757	80,139	44,178	16,108	47,746	
483,130	8,398	343,129	358,401	36,011	69,202	16,259	299,857	
218,496	427	618,023	483,555	16,458	15,370	49,482	304,476	
290,059	3,690	345,149	440,203	131,127	229,517	23,147	76,200	
387,069	2,171	475,568	400,823	96,186	194,610	765	270,532	
250,656	9,107	733,564	903,760	245,003	404,986	91,169	61,528	
162,370	1,380	399,571	157,033	120,601	67,375	23,486	95,195	
1,589,601	25,823	3,300,668	3,180,521	675,525	936,038	220,395	1,157,534	
1,619,199	23,962	3,404,756	3,062,239	694,604	914,024	209,708	1,169,367	

STATEMENT A

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1922-23 to 1926-27.

Year	Total amount of advances made under		Balances of advances of previous years outstanding	Total	Total recoveries	Amount written off	Balance remaining outstanding	Interest recovered
	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists Loans Act						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23 ...	58,739	2,89,998	39,85,091	43,33,828	21,02,364	1,531	22,29,933	3,12,187
1923-24 ...	69,244	15,007	22,29,946	23,14,237	10,32,913	3,209	12,78,173	2,14,254
1924-25 ...	1,85,403	1,24,270	12,79,005	15,88,678	4,92,185	2,240	10,94,303	1,33,678
1925-26 ...	96,809	88,094	10,94,784	12,79,687	3,89,283	14,717	8,75,688	93,221
1926-27 ...	1,23,101	5,92,448	8,77,329	15,92,878	3,20,304	2,364	12,70,210	80,961

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1927-28.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63..

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1929.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. P. 84-B dated 15th December 1928.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13 dated 15th December 1928.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 15th December 1928.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 20th December 1928.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 5th January 1929.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13 dated 19th January 1929.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 24th January 1929.
Letter from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division (Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R. 1 dated 4th February 1929.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1927-28 together with those of the Collectors and certain Sub-divisional Officers.

RESOLUTION.—In the Central and Southern divisions and in the northern Konkan the season 1927-28 was satisfactory, the rainfall being for the most part sufficient and well distributed. In the greater part of Gujarat and Sind, however, the season was rendered abnormal by the unprecedentedly heavy rains which occurred in the later part of July 1927. The problems presented by the resultant floods were many and varied. In the first few days of the calamity there was the problem of relieving distress by the distribution of food and clothing among the people of the affected areas. There was also the problem of helping the agriculturist to re-sow their crops where these had been destroyed. Then followed the even more important problem of repairing the damage caused and of reconstructing

the country side. Finally, there was the problem of taking effective sanitary measures to prevent a threatened widespread outbreak of disease. With the aid of various non-official organizations these several problems were effectively and rapidly solved, and the affected areas have recovered their prosperity far more quickly than at one time seemed likely.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in parts of the Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Broach districts. To improve the water supply in the Bhal tract of Ahmedabad District a grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by Government for the excavation of tanks. Of this amount Rs. 16,973 were spent in excavating four tanks in Dhandhukha Taluka and three tanks in Dholka Taluka.

3. There was an abundant supply of fodder for cattle in the Presidency, but in parts of the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts some scarcity was caused by reason of the low inundation of the river. The condition of the cattle during the year was, however, not altogether satisfactory. In the flood-affected areas of Sind and Gujarat a certain proportion died from the effects of exposure to excessive rainfall and strong winds. Cattle diseases, though not of a virulent type, were prevalent nearly all over the Presidency. In Sind the total mortality amongst cattle from contagious diseases increased from 4,197 in the preceding year to 4,682 in the year under report, the increase being mainly due to an outbreak of rinderpest in the Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and Sukkur districts.

4. Public health was on the whole good. In the flood-affected areas the spread of malaria was effectively checked by the free distribution of quinine through the agency of touring medical officers. Plague appeared in the Pardi, Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas of the Surat District, the Dahanu and Bhiwandi talukas of the Thana District, and in parts of Satara District. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, the infection having been brought by pilgrims returning from the fairs at Sogal and Yamnur. Stray cases of small-pox continued to occur throughout the Presidency.

5. The gross fixed land revenue in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 443·84 to Rs. 448·64 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the introduction of revision settlements, in three talukas and one mahal of the Ahmedabad District, two talukas and one mahal of the Surat District, two talukas of the Thana District, the Mulshi peta of the Poona District and the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District. The net revenue demand in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 391·30 lakhs in 1926-27 to Rs. 421·78 lakhs in 1927-28. Collections amounted to Rs. 420·35 lakhs in 1927-28 as against Rs. 390·78 lakhs in 1926-27. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 6·32 lakhs and Rs. 25·35 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 16·31 lakhs and Rs. 41·77 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. In Sind, Rs. 97·92 lakhs were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 98·36 lakhs, the remissions and suspensions being Rs. 15·61 lakhs and Rs. 2·76 lakhs

respectively. Collections of land revenue were made without difficulty throughout the Presidency except in the Bardoli Taluka, and the Valod Mahal of the Surat District. In the Presidency proper, takavi advances amounted to Rs. 72·05 lakhs in 1927-28 as against Rs. 20·85 lakhs in 1926-27 and in Sind to Rs. 28·74 lakhs as against Rs. 7·15 lakhs. These large increases were due to liberal grants of takavi for the reconstruction of destroyed or damaged houses in the flood-affected areas.

6. Except in Ahmedabad, where six new factories were added and seven new spinning and weaving mills are in the process of construction, the textile industry showed no signs of revival. The number of spinning wheels in Bardoli and Valod rose from 221 and 279 in 1926-27 to 463 and 310 respectively in 1927-28. The hand-loom industry of the Karnatak recorded a good year. The slight increase of 1 per cent. in the maritime trade of Karachi was due to the revival of shipments of wheat which rose from 169,769 tons valued at Rs. 2·58 crores to 297,479 tons valued at Rs. 4·35 crores.

7. There was a perceptible fall in the prices of staple food grains. The rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary, except in the flood-affected districts of Gujarat, where on account of the great demand for labour for the reconstruction of houses higher rates were prevalent for some time.

8. In November 1927 Government passed orders on the report of the committee appointed by them in the year 1925 to examine the fallow rules in Sind and to consider the question of the restoration of the fallow-forfeited lands to the original holders.

9. The administration of land revenue involves many difficult and delicate problems, and their satisfactory solution depends in great measure upon the degree of public spirit and co-operation shown by the people concerned. The Governor in Council is pleased to acknowledge the devotion to duty shown by all grades of officers responsible for this branch of the administration during the year under report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. K. JOSHI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,

[*P. T. O.*

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The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,
The Accountant General,
The Director of Public Health,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,
The Special Engineer, Minor Irrigation Works,
The Water Diviner to Government,
The Educational Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The General Department,
The High Commissioner for India, London (by letter).

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